PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 22 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9090
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	....	....
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	....
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
26th ,,	Mongolia ..	10000	....	....
2nd April	Maloja ..	12500	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Jan. 16				
27th ,,	Sankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11600
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10600

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
*29th Jan	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
30th ,,	Barbera	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
30th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Pointe de Galle
31st ,,	Aviemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon
1st Feb.	Linga	Karachi Coasting

* or later on Arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ozura	4166	14th Jan	27th Jan
Penang Maru	S. Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yetoshi Maru ..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	23rd Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. viz Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru ..	4538	T. Watanabe	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuehigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & C	7472	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	8373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	8259	20 Mar,	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles,	A & C	8250	20th Apr,	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	838	420	630
London via Marseilles	638	1,063	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6288	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5109	R. Erskine	29th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	833
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Priacipal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,850
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CAMBRIDGE Preliminary and Junior classes for girls only (all nationalities). Apply to the Principal, St. Teresa's School, Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Scripture not compulsary. 2975

PRIZES Rs. 2,50,000. Ticket Rs. 2 each. Ticket sellers wanted, Drawing 1st March, 1916. Correspondence in English.

MANAGER,
Grand Prize Distribution,
2932 Rampur State U. P.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6½ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for 2 little girls, aged 6 and 1 yr. 9 mths. No Ayah. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Mrs. PEARSON, c/o. Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bandikui, Rajputana. 1000

WANTED.—An ENGINEERING GRADUATE as STATE ENGINEER to hold charge of the Public Works Department on a salary of Rs. 150 per month, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 40. Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Feudatory State, Rajnandgaon, B. N. Railway. 801

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Mathematics and Science, for the Karachi Grammar School. A trained B.Sc preferred. Must be a good disciplinarain and have had teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Karachi Grammar School. 802

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED SUB-OVERSEER for the Hubli Municipality on pay Rs. 30 rising up to Rs. 40 on approved service plus Rs. 6 allowance. Knowledge of Kanarese is necessary. Applicants should state their age, qualification and experience and send in their applications with testimonials so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of February, 1916.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 21st January, 1916. 2976

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant, the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

WANTED

WANTED—Two RETOUCHERS both must know to make Bromide and P.O.P. prints. Pay Rs. 20 and 25. Apply to Box No. 716 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2990

WANTED qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Porbander Town Municipality. Terms Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10. Practical experience with knowledge of Gujarati necessary. Apply PRESIDENT, Municipality, Porbander. 1011

WANTED second-hand, light-weight, single or twin-cylinder MOTOR CYCLE, English built engine, chain or shaft drive, hand clutch, at least 2 speeds, kick starter. Please state date of model, present condition, and spares available.

Apply to A. J. WADLEY, P.W.D., Nagpur. 1010

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for the proposed Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School. Must be an able Graduate holding superior degrees with an educational experience and well qualified to start, organize and conduct a model High School in Bombay. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply SECRETARIES, 33-39, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. 2968

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

6,000 yards ground to be sold at Worli, Apply:—DINANATH BHASKER, Junction of Haines and Ferguson Road, Worli. 2989

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

FOR SALE—At Bandra Bungalow No. 35, on Station Road. Open on all sides to light and air. Apply to D. P. BATHA, Wadia's House opposite Graham Buildings. 2984

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—109 pairs Tan Box Hide Tie Shoes, bark tanned soles, screwed soles, medium toe and fitting. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Reduced price Rs. 2-8.

THE CHROME LEATHER, CO., Madras. 612-11

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—On Hornby Road, a shop and 2nd floor for office with electric fittings. Rent for office Rs. 55. Apply KANJI CURSONDAS & CO., Circle Bombay. 2985

TO LET.—Lonavla, "BAROMETER VIEW." 'A', 'B' and 'C' Bangalows entirely furnished. Apply, PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, New Karani Building, Opp. Cama Baug. 2917

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four bedrooms, a drawing and a diningroom and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2991

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase from TATYA BABAJI REDIZ, the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, inheritance, trust gift sale easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be excluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kandewadi, Girgaum in the Cuart of Nigdowri in Kandewadi Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 436 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 142 Old survey No. 551 and New survey No. 7744 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 880-881 and Street Nos. 21 and 22 and bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Cuart on or towards the South by the property of Oodhavji Dhanjibhoy on or towards the West and North by the Cuart belonging to the Portuguese Church and the property of J. D. Fonseca formerly belonging to Louis Antonio.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1916.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2994 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA EDWANKAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a goldsmith by caste who was in his lifetime a clerk in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway. ..... Deceased.

GAJANAN KRISHNARAO EDWANKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant one of the sons of the said deceased a clerk in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway residing at Kakadwady outside the Fort. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 17th day of Jan. 1916.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
2995 Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MASTOO RAMZAN late of Bombay Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Timber Merchant. ..... Deceased.

ULFATBAI, widow of the said deceased MASTOO RAMZAN, of Bombay Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty second day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 22nd day of Jan. 1916.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
2996 Petitioner's Attorney.

S. S. "LICHTENFELS."

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex s. s. "LICHTENFELS", which has been ordered through hostile firms, but the delivery of which has not yet been taken, are informed that unless they apply for delivery to Messrs. S. D. Billimoria & Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 31st January 1916, the goods in question will be disposed of by the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in such manner as he deems proper. The Controller will not be responsible for any liability in respect of such goods.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 17th January, 1916. 2941

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Petty articles from 1st April 1916, to 31st March, 1917, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 Noon on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916.

Form of tender and Schedules can be had on application to the undersigned in writing on payment of Rupee one without which the application will not be attended to.—

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Lt.-Col.,
Supdt. Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
2972

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1916, for Landing, Carting, Weighing and Stacking Municipal Coal during 1916-17.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 25th January, 1916. 2997

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURES ON ARYAN ANTIQUITIES BY THE REV. DR. JAMES HOPE MOULTON.

THE Rev. Dr. JAMES HOPE MOULTON, M.A. (Cantab.), D. Lit. (Lond.), D.D. (Edin., Ber. and Gron.) D. C. L. (Dur.), Greenwood Professor of Hellenistic Greek and Indo-European Philology in the Victoria University of Manchester, will deliver a course of six lectures on "Aryan Antiquities" in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University at 6 p.m. on the following days:—

Lecture I—Our Aryan Forefathers—Wednesday, 26th January.
Lecture II—The Great Migrations—Thursday, 10th February.
Lecture III—Aryans in Iran and India—Thursday, 17th February.
Lecture IV—Aryan Social and Religious Institutions—Thursday, 24th February.
Lecture V—Zoroaster—Thursday, 2nd March.
Lecture VI—The "Zoroastrian Period" in Indian History—Thursday, 9th March.

2. The Vice-Chancellor will preside on the occasion of the first lecture.

3. The lectures are open to the public.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR
University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1916. 2967

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT

NOTICE No. EMB. 20.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, VI (Poona) Divisional Area, Poona, invites offers at 12 noon on the 28th January 1916 for 25,000 COTTON BLANKETS. Merchants dealing in this article are invited to

(i) furnish samples
(ii) intimate quantity that can be supplied
(iii) period of delivery, and
(iv) price for delivery at Bombay.

Further particulars on application to:—

G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst. Director of Supplies & Transport.
VI (Poona) Divisional Area.
2957

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is hereby notified for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1) clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that we, Eldorado Co., propose erecting a cinema at Bombay on the ground belonging to Miss H. F. Petit, admeasuring about 1,200 square yards, under Municipal E. Ward No. 2673, Balaram Street, and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 6984. Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said cinema should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 2nd day of February, 1916, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this Notice.

Bombay, 17th January, 1916. 2937

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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3½ Harrison Road Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cottonseed, linseed, jawari, rapeseed, castorseed, bajroe, hidra, rice, wheat, toor, waste cotton, docra cotton, empty gunny, cane baskets, empty drums, empty casks, wooden, iron bars, bags grain, sweeping grain and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1916 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company Stables:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Also the following consignments—

1. One box electrical accessories consigned by Motor and Electrical Engineer to Bombay Electric Coy. under Jamnagar to Grant Road, Inv. 17 RR. 26 of 8-1-15.

2. 20 Pieces firewood consigned by Y. S. Raji to self under Boisar to Dadar Inv. No. 14 R.R. 72673 of 12-12-14.

3. One cast iron pully consigned by Assana Govind to self-under Grant Road to Garoth, Inv. No. 8R.R.80649 of 13-2.15. and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Invoice No. 19 R.R. 23082 of 15-3-15.

4. One box rivets booked ex Bhavnagar Para to Carnac Bridge Invoice No. 1R. R.-7451 of 11-1-15.

5. Six iron shafting and 1 bundle iron machinery consigned by M. Contractor and Co., 317 Abdul Rehman Street to Kisandass R. under Church Gate to Kadi P. W. B. 53341 of 14-1-15 and rebooked to Grant Road under Invoice No. 6-R.R. 987 of 8-2-15.

6. 10 Empty wooden casks consigned to Jethalal Perwanand, Mulji Jetha Market Bombay under Jambusar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 13-R.R.11890 of 3-6-10.

7. 21 empty wooden casks consigned to Mr. Purbhudas Vanarsidas Danagali Bhuleshwar Bombay under Bodali to Curnac Bridge Inv. No. 13-R.R.50774 of 21-6.15.

8. One cask cement booked ex Carnac Bridge to Bareilly City Inv. 66-R.R. 18 of 22-5-15 and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Bareilly City Inv. No. 5 of 2-7-15 consignee Gulam Hoosein Shaikh Abdul Kayum, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

9. Six boxes, country soap consigned by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Abdul Rehman from Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge under Inv. 4012-R.R.30497 of 16-8-15.

10. 13 bags leather cuttings booked under Broach to Grant Road Inv. No. 263 of 18-9-15-R.R.397 consigned by Esmail J. to self.

11. 1 box printed books consigned by Gresham Publishing Coy., to T. Borroughs, Traffic Inspector under R.R.35303 of 9-9-14 Church Gate to Shamgarh.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZARIA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomed Suleman bin Goolam Mohidin Oondy and Fakir Mahomed bin Yar Mahomed in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of February 1912, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hoozaria Street and fronting on the Western side of the Hoozaria Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-six and six-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 1327 Collectors New No. 8489 Old Survey No. 2441 and New Survey No. 3907 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Ward No. 239 and Street Nos. 58—60 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Hoozaria Street on or towards the West by Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the house of Goolam Saheb Shahazkar and on or towards the South by the house of Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 48. Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF MESSRS. W. WOLF AND SONS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Liquidators of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of Motilal Mansions at Hamam Street, Fort, the following office furniture, such as office tables, chairs, 3 electric fans, electric table lamps and lights, revolving top table, revolving bookstand, special made strong teakwood partitions with spring doors, Remington, Oliver and Smith typewriters, sample cupboards, also special made cupboards with drawers for putting cotton samples, teapoys screens, clocks, copying press benches, paper racks, one bale glazed yellow wrapping paper, etc.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WADALA (SEWREE) IN MATOONGA, TOGETHER WITH THE MILL BUILDINGS AND THE MACHINERY THEREIN, KNOWN AS THE MATUNGA COTTON MILLS.

Under instructions from the surviving mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goculdas Dayaram Master, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale, given to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of May 1912, and expressed to be made between the said Goculdas Dayaram Master of the one part and the mortgagee and another of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property together with mill buildings and the machinery therein known as the Matunga Cotton Mills, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground situate lying and being at Wadala in Matoonga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the public road, leading from Naigaum to Sewree and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward "F" No. 3392 and Street No. 633 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 47, 50, 62, 63, 66 etc., new Nos. C/14794, 14799, 14820, 14822, 14828, etc., and new survey Nos. 1 to 11/2163, containing by admeasurement 4449 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east partly by the ground of Dhunji Kan Thakoor, partly by the ground of Morarji Luxman Thakoor, on the West by Sewree Road, on the South by the ground of Anundrao Narayen Dabhooker and on the North partly by the ground of Sunwar Narayen Thakoor, partly by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and partly by the ground of Joshi Juggonnath Devjee.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewree Road, in the Registration Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. A/14810, and New Survey No. 1/2162, and also portion of New Survey No. 2/2162, and bounded on the North by the ground of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on the South by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master, on the East by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and on the West by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and also for particulars regarding mill machinery, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1916.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL ORNAMENTS.

High Court.
O.O.C.J.

M. P. Hakimjee vs. K. R. Rane and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the plaintiff and in pursuance of the Decree made on the 21st day of December, 1915, in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale room the following:—

One nose ring set with large pearls.
One pair car-rings set with pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within two days from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Rustomjee and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at their Office, 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Ornaments are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1916.

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAYEN DABHOLKAR ROAD, LAND'S END, MALABAR HILL, KNOWN AS "SABOO PALACE."

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased, and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house, stables and out-houses, standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Narayan Dabholkar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6.796 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dabholkar Road, on or towards the West by the Sea shore, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Panalal Poonamchand, on or towards the South by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Gulji Sanghani, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 93, New No. 16414, Old Survey No. 8-29 and New Survey No. 7231, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward No. 3350, Street No. 15 and are known by the name of Saboo Palace.

Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and by the Undersigned.

For further particualrs and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT BORIVLI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for Mr. Goculdas Damodardas, the Receiver appointed in the High Court, Suit No. 939 of 1910 (Ramji Devkaran and another vs. Bai Suntoke), pursuant to the consent decree made in the said suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1911, and the Court's order dated the 18th day of April, 1915, and on account of and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Tribhowandas Kallianji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1916, at 5-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, situate at Borivli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Borivli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Salsette, admeasuring 5,991¼ square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 106-107, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, and Akar Rs. 5-12-3, and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kanji Devkaram, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the South also by a public passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Chhatarbhuj Jivraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office in Bombay, at 121, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE HEAPS OF COTTON WASTE, DROPPING, ETC., SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the "Jeewanji Press," Ghorupdeo, near Tank Bunder, on account of the Underwriters:—

18 full pressed bales of cotton waste, loose waste, dropping gunnies, etc., slightly damage by fire and water.

Also large heaps of Cotton (pala) of good staples in seprate lots.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European gentleman consisting of sofa, chairs, ruhatnots, upholster chair, marble top dressing and washhand tables, small cupboard, glass door show cases, billiard bench, iron single bedstead, kitchen tables, alluminium utensils, bath tubs, commoders, etc.

By order of the offices concerned:—

35 pieces assorted electrical apparatus, 4 table fans, 3 ceiling fans, and 3 metres.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong double seated open side glass fronted rubber tyred square brougham in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC. AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, and dumbwaiters hall and table lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs,

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd.*)

fancy teapoys, carpets, hanging lamps, fancy vases, brass bedstead, single and double iron bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses easy chairs, teapoys copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of J. L. Symons, Esq., of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the administratrices of the estate of the late Mr. Kharshedji Dosabhoy Kashinath, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, opposite the Carton Printing Works, Fort, the household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sofa easy chair, cupboards, almyrahs, writing table, book case, teapoys, wall clocks, organ, teakwood and blackwood single and double bedsteads, harmonium, carpet, copper utensils, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 26th January, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th January at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the Holland House next to the Hotel Majestic, Colaba Causeway the very valuable high class substantial and well-polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons dining chairs, double meatsafes dinner waggons side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry leather lined drawing room spring cushioned suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, sewing machines, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glassware and crockeryware etc., etc., the property of the proprietor, the International Provision Stores Co., including that of others.

The Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOUR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Vadgadi at the ground floor of Sheth Keshanji Damji's Mala by order of Ranchhoddas Pragji Thaker and on account and at the risk of Fatehally Kurban Husen.

1 case Chrysophenine Sun Brand 100 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

6-45 P. M. TO-NIGHT 10 P. M.

ANOTHER CINEMA SUCCESS

Last 5 Performances.

The Gorgeous French Drama:

"RICHELIEU"

A marvellous film study of the great CARDINAL and the COURT LIFE of LOUIS III. One of the most ambitious and clever historical pictures ever screened.

The Inimitable MAX LINDER in

"THE PERSUASIVE POWER OF A REVOLVER"

The farcical story of an American Millionaire who makes Max accept his daughter at the point of a revolver.

Another laughter-maker from Paris:

"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY".

Showing what marvellous things one can learn when one is young and how secrets are kept by gossips.

PATHE GAZETTE by the last Mail.

NOTE.—There will be no 10 o'clock CINEMA shows on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.

"THE POISONED ROOM" and "THE VAMPIRE"

Being 5th and 6th Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The most entertaining and interesting series of films. Each episode absolutely complete in itself.

PATHE'S GAZETTE (Latest.)

"WHEN MICE MAKE MERRY"

Comic Cartoon by Bray.

"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"

Educational series.

"FRESH FROM THE FARM"

Phunfilm Comic.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly.

PRICES:—Boxes 6 Seats .. .. Rs. 9 0 — 1st Class .. .. .. As. 8
Balcony Seats .. .. Rs. 1 8 — 2nd „ .. .. .. „ 4
Reserved .. .. .. Re. 1 0 — 3rd „ .. .. .. „ 2

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

To-night the most vigorous slice of history ever filmed

"SPARTACUS"

OR, THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS

This film, 6,000 feet long had the great honour of being shown before THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

A true story of history 100 years B.C. "SPARTACUS" a man of magnificent physique rose from a captured slave to be a great Roman General. The escape of the slaves over a mountain precipice when surrounded by the Roman Legions is one of the most daredevil exploits ever acted before a camera.

TO-NIGHT, Jan. 26th, MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents

"THE SCAMPS."

FROM THE PALACE THEATRE, London, in a Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.

SEE "The SCAMPS" Choral Society! "The SCAMPS" Picture Palace!

The Largest and Most Original Concert Party Touring.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Home of Celebrities,

MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)

and her brilliant company will give

TWO CONCERTS

with the advantage of the splendid acoustics of the theatre.

The attendance at the last two CONCERTS by MADAME KEMP and her company has proved beyond doubt that performances of that nature are favoured by the PATRONS of the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PROGRAMMES:

10 P.M. TO-MORROW THURSDAY 10 P.M.

MADAME KEMP will sing
"Through Love to Light"
Three score & ten.
Caller Harrin.
On the banks of Allan Water.
Sink, red Sun.

MISS IVY WIGMORE will play
(a) Canzonetta
(b) Gavotte
(c) Saltarella.

MR. PROCTOR will play
Polonaise Mosz Kowski
and with Miss Wigmore the fourth movement of the Ceasar Frank Sonata.

MR. FRANCIS HALLS will sing
The Bandolero.
Father O'Flynn.

10 P.M. FRIDAY 10 P.M.

MADAME KEMP will sing
Melisande in the wood.
A Summer Night.
With Violin obligato
Within a Mile O' Edinboro town
My Ain Folk
Land of Hope and Glory

MISS WIGMORE will play
Hungarian Dance
(a) Berceuse.
(b) Caprice.

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR will play
Presto Agitato MENDELSSOHN
Waltz CHOPIN

MR. FRANCIS HALLS will sing
The Admiral's Broom,
Oh! Oh! Hear the wild winds blow.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1-8. & As. 8.
Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Friday, 28th January

A CINDERELLA DANCE

AND

SKATING AT THE RINK.

A SPACIOUS DANCING ENCLOSURE

Will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

Admission Re. 1. Skates Re. 1.
Ladies' admission including Skates Re. 1.

Tuesday, 15th February,

SECOND GRAND

FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music

NOTE THE DATE!

NEXT SATURDAY, January 29th

Opening of

CHARLES HOWITT

AND

A. PHILLIP COMPANY

Season

"MILESTONES"

A period play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

MONDAY, 31st.
Hall Caine's Great Drama
"THE PRODIGAL SON"
The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she has died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

TUESDAY, 1st FEB.
The Thrilling Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.
The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTTLER SAW"

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.
Somerset Mangham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW"

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's
Great Classic Drama:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co.
Nightly at 9-30 p.m.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

'Phone 1882.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The Greatest Mystery Moving Picture Serial

THE BLACK BOX

First Instalment. 8,000 Feet.

The most extraordinary serial achievement ever known in film line. Conceived by master minds and produced on a colossal scale. It is totally different in creation, in conception, and in treatment.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, & 10-30, (S.T.)

USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.

Illustrated complete Booklet 1 Anna.

AMUSEMENTS

Clear the Decks for

"THE BROKEN COIN"

"THE BROKEN COIN"

"THE BROKEN COIN"

Chief Actors—Our well acquainted

"GRACE CUNARD—Known as "LUCILLE LOVE"

AND

"FRANCIS FORD"—Known as "VICTOR HUGO."

The Story is Admirable, Charming, Wonderful and Thrilling, etc., etc.

Begins on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

Four Cash Prizes in each class out of Rs. 1,000 as under:—

Box Rs. 400; First Class Rs. 300; Second Class Rs. 200; Third Class Rs. 100.

NOW SHOWING

"The QUEST" "The QUEST"

7,000 feet. 7,000 feet.

RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road. 'Phone 1266

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24.
Rajah — McLennon — Java
25.
Bahadur — Dooley — Java
Jane Radcliffe — Williams — Port Said

DEPARTURES.

Jan, 25,
Luzon Maru — Miyata — Kobe
The following vessels entered the docks for loading on Tuesday—
Steamer—Kaiser-I-Hind — for London
„ Jane Radcliffe — for Marseilles & Port Said
„ Haru Maru — (to arrive) — for Kobe

Jan. 25.

S. S. Rajah:—The steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain A. McLennon, arrived here on Monday evening from Java, which port she left on the 29th December, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Bahadur:—The steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain R. M. Dooley, arrived here yesterday from Java, which port she left on the 1st instant, with general goods on board.

S. S. Jane Radcliffe:—The steamer Jane Radcliffe, 2,641 tons, Captain J. Williams, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain Y. Archdeacon, will sail to-day for Moulmein via Galle, in water ballast.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 13th. instant via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 23rd instant.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter (outward bound) passed the Canal on the 23rd instant and is due to arrive at Bombay during the afternoon of the 2nd February.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,208 tons, Captain J. Downing, arrived here on Sunday from Durban, which port she left on the 30th December with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fernley:—The steamer Fernley, 2,471 tons, Captain D. R. Potts, arrived here on Sunday evening from Port Said in ballast.

S. S. Berbera:—The steamer Berbera, 2,792 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, arrived here on Sunday, evening from Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. Atagasan Maru:—The steamer Atagasan Maru, 2,490 tons, Captain S. Harie, arrived here on Sunday from Singapore, which

Tuesday, 25th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Peking.....Melchior.....W. & A. G. & Co
B. Rajah.....McLennon.....T. M. & Co
C. & R. Palamcotta.....Downing.....M.M. & Co
M. Nairung.....T. M. & Co.
W. Howorth.....Ferguson.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fernlay.....Potts.....L. Dreyfus & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati.....B. S. N. Co
Bahadur.....B. S. N. Co
Satranji.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Perla.....Ross.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Bellview.....Churchill.....W. & A. G. & Co
4 Sardar.....Weeks.....P. G. S. N. Co
5 Atagosan Maru.....Harle.....N. Y. Kaisha
6 Aviemoor.....Williams.....M. M. & Co
8 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru..Ogura.....N. Y. Ka Co
12 & 13 Orna.....Legrand.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin.....Manley.....P. & O.S N. Co
3 Berbera.....Steadman.....M. M. & Co
4 City of Lahore.....Laidlay.....K. Nixon & Co
5 Kaiser-I-Hind.....Bennett.....P. & O.S.N. Co
6 Silkeworth Hall.....Williams.....L. Dreyfus & Co
17 Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahadur.....Docley.....
Flor-de-Din.....Nacoda.....G. Bhimji
Isle of Mull.....Weeks.....
Jane Radcliffe.....Williams.....
Kowelt.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 41 hogsheads I. chutney, Framji Nowroji; 3 pots rose oil, Volkart Brothers; 23 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 90 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 21 bales goat skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 9 bales cotton and woollen carpets, E. Mahomed; 15 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 400 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed; 75 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Berbera (s) 200 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 103 cwts. cassein, J. C. Mehta; 4,700 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,678 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Haworth (s) 80,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Perla (s) 500 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

Jane Radcliffe (s) 8,002 groundnuts, M. B. Kaisha; 13,935 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo; 605 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 2,250 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 20,010 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 293 cwts. myrabolams, S. Hansraj and Co.; 38 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 38 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 218 cwts. myrabolams, T. Canji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nankin (s) 1 cwt. ivory, A. H. Mawji.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 77 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Haru Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Haru Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Atagosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 904 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Atagosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S. S. Palamcotta from Delagoabay, Agents M. M. and Co.—494 tons coal, 6 cases ghee, 6 bags seed, 1 package mats, 77 cases gum copal, 9 bags shells, 80 tusks 14 packages ivory, 339 bags cowries, 377 bags Colombo roots, 25 bags cotton seed, 69 bales cotton, 2,171 bundles cloves, 22 bags dara, 1 case hippo teeth, 62 bags cardamoms, 1 case tortoise shells, 4 bags 10 cases glass beads, 1,698 bags kagoo nuts, 12 bundles hides, 144 bundles sheep skins.

S. S. Peking, from Christania, Agents W. A. Graham and Co.—627 reels 7,455 paper, 50 cases cherry brandy, 25 cases beer, 100 barrels cement 100 drums carbide, 350 cases sardines, 270 cases milk cream, 100 cases preserves, 336 cases rubber shoes, 6 cases stoves, 3,182 bundles flooring and ceiling 163 packages 91 boxes nails, 8,501 kegs.

S. S. Berbera, from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—8 nos. cows 2 nos. calves, 1,002 bags rice, 100 bags bran, 31 bundles sowa seeds 3 cases earthenware, 5 bundles leather 1 case carpets, 51 cases nails, 35 bags gowaree 2 bundles manila rope, 11 bags almonds seeds 4,359 bales cotton 7,875 bags wheat.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,

D. D. BARIA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 24th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000	
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000	
" Sales of East Indian ..	..	
" Imports	11,000	
Mid. Americans	8.18	—3
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.40	—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar. 12.23	unchgd.
	July 12.60	+1
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.23	+16
	July 12.60	+6
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 12.05	—19
..	July 12.53	—7

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Opening Tone	8,000
Estimated Sales	25,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	7.94	
Jan.-Feb.	7.93	
Feb.-Mar.	7.91	
Mar.-April	7.88	
April-May.	7.84	
May-Jun.	7.80	+1
Jun-Jul.	7.76	
Jul.-Aug.	7.72	
Aug.-Sep.	7.61	
Sep.-Oct.	7.44	
Oct.-Nov.	7.38	
Nov.-Dec.	7.33	+2
Dec.-Jan.	7.29	
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
January	7.93	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.92	6
Feb.-March	7.90	6
March-April	7.87	6
April-May	7.83	6
May-June	7.79	6
June-July	7.75	6
July-Aug.	7.71	6
Aug.-Sept.	7.60	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.43	5
Oct.-Nov.	7.36	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.31	3
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.22	4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.95	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good ..	6.10	
" " Fine	6.25	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.39	
" " Fully Good ..	6.53	
" " Fine	6.68	
M.G. No. 1 Ocmra, Good ..	6.45	
" " " Fine ..	6.75	
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.65	
" " Fully Good ..	7.80	
" " Fine	7.95	
M.G. Scinde, Good.. ..	5.95	
" " Fully Good ..	6.10	
" " Fine	6.25	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
" " to Continent ..	12,000
Futures at New York Mar.	12.21
Previous closing Price	12.33
Futures at New York July	12.58
Previous closing price	12.71
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.20—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged.	12.13
Futures at New Orleans March	12.01—15
Futures at New Orleans July	12.50—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills.	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 5/16+½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Continental Buying short supplies.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/16+1/16	Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 5½	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5½	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5½	
Interest day to day loans 4½	
" 7 day market loans 4½	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 296,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 13,00,000	1/4 5/32
" Bombay " 12,00,000	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Jan. 24.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£113
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£90¾
Copper Braziers.	£124
Yellow Metal.	14
Hard Spelter, nominal.	67½
Tin, Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£25-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£5-6-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

London, Jan. 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom. 1,810,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb., value. 3/5½

Ceylon Rubber, Plantation First Latex Crepe, Feb.-March. 3/7

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs., nominal.

Barletta Russo—63 lbs., not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, April, sellers. 72

Victorian, April, sellers. 72

New South Wales, April, sellers. 72

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, not offered.

London, Jan. 24.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), March.-April. 74/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Jan.-Feb. Hull, value. £14.10-0

London, Jan. 24.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Jan.-Feb., nominal. 70

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Jan.-Feb., paid. 81

London, Jan. 24.

GOAT SKINS.

Goat skin sale opened to-day very strong and excited.

Goat skins Madras six pence dearer.

Goat Skins offered 680,000

Sheep Skins offered 750,000

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

Feb.-Mar. 20

July.-Sept. nominal 18/3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi

Feb.-March 20/1½

July-September 18/4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

Feb.-March 24/3

July-September nominal 20/3

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and

Feb.-March 24/4½

July-September, nominal. 20/4½

Tone.—Quiet,

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 24th.

On London at Paris, Francs	27.96
Previous Price	27.93

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925,1928	£89 5/8
Previous Price	£89 5/8
4½ per cent. 1925-1945	£97 1/16
Previous Price	£97 1/8

London, Jan. 24th.

Consols 2½ per cent.	59 1/4
Previous Price	59 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent., Nominal	53
Previous Price	52 3/4
Loan)	80 3/4
Previous Price	80 3/4
Government Securities 3 per cent.	69 1/4
Previous Price	69 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The market to-day ruled quiet. There was some demand for ready delivery orders of Akolas in the forenoon, but only a moderate business was reported.

The official room rates for the January settlement at 1 p.m. were fixed as follows.—

Fully Good Bengal 216.

Fine Akola 258.

At Colaba the market ruled easier, but very little business was reported.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good March 217½.

Fine Akola March 253.

Good Broach April 283.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	—	..	..	284	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	—	224	216	—	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	—	229	..	—	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	—	213	..	—	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh..	—	233/4	222	—	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		272	—	—	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	—	272	—	—	"
M G Akola Khgm.,	—	257	—	—	"
Do.		254	—	—	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		—	—	—	—
M. G. Oomrawatee	—	—	—	—	—
H. G. Westerns ..	—	—	—	—	—
M. G. Westerns..	—	—	—	—	—
H. G. Bhagalkote	—	—	—	—	—
H. G. Hingoree ..	—	—	—	—	—
M G. Broach ..	—	293	..	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.,

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	214	207	..Ready.
Bengals (M.G.)	237	225	217	..Ready.
	..	224	216	..Ready Rail Delivery.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	217	209	..Ready.
	..	233	221	..Ready.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	248	..Ready.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	269	..Ready.
Barsee	..	..	..	..
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	255	248	..Ready.
Akola-Kgum. Karanja (M.G.)	..	258	250	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
	..	260	252	..Ready.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.	..	263	255	..Ready.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	258	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kampt (M.G.)	..	271	263	..Ready.
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	271	263	..Ready.
Broach (M.G.)	..	291	..	284 April
	..	..	..	..
Mathla(M.G.)	..	229	216	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
BhagalkoteBijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Sawdg.Dharwar	..	..	..	294 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Westerns(M.G.)	..	..	..	277 do.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	271 do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	295 do.
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th January 1916:—

Cotton	16,299 Bales
Wheat	17,392 cwts.
Linseed	2,670 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	607 "
Ginjellyseed	2,793 "
Poppyseed	489 "
Groundnuts	6 169 "
Castorseed	2,341 "
Rice	136,673 "
Myrabollams	940 "
Cottonseed	20,192 "
Gram	4,956 "
Joowar	4,268 "
Barley	2 415 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 25th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	35 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	35 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	3 8 0	3 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 11 3	
Linseed May	8 14 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32 Feb.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	193¾
60 d-s Hongkong	142½
Do. Shanghai	191½
60 d-s Yokohama	153

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-13-6
Australian Do.	25-9-0
Bombay Do.	24-9-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-5-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood very firm to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares further improved by a few points.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 475.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 245.

Simplex steadily moved upto Rs. 341½.

Fazulbhai remained steady at Rs. 430, Standards at Rs. 1,035 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,325.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,990 and Swadshi to Rs. 1,490.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 662½ and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 870.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 225, Indoré Malwas at Rs. 237½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 146½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 887½ x. d.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 214, improved to Rs. 217, but closed at Rs. 215.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,500 and Bank of India shares at Rs. 61½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 415 in the morning but subsequently they moved up and a few shares were placed at Rs. 435 at the close.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 107½ and Deferred to Rs. 282.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 115

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,105.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 95½ (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The buoyancy and activity of the market for jute mill shares was checked to-day when there was very little inquiry, only small business being reported at lower prices than yesterday.

The gunny market, however, ruled very strong with higher prices being paid both for hessians and for heavy goods; so that the want of activity may be considered as only temporary.

Coal shares were neglected.

There was again fairly strong inquiry for tea shares.

To-day's tea sale in Mission Row met with keen competition and a very firm tone prevailed in the market.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Nowaghur 14-12, 15; Raneegunge 30; Teetulmuri 12-2, 12-6.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 332, 333, 330;. Barnagore (ord) 84, 85, 86; Barnagore (prefs) 58-8; Budge-Budge (ord) 400; Clive (prefs) 104-8; Delta (ord) 395; Empire (ord) 24-12, 25; Fort Gloster (ord) 347; Fort William (ord) 117, 118; Hooghly (prefs) 13-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 336, 334; Kanknarrah (ord) 440 to 436; Kelvin (ord) 375; New Central (ord) 350; Standard (ord) 286; Union (ord) 372, 370.

Tea.—Amluckie 79-8, 80; Durrung 62; North Western Cachar 275.

Miscellaneous.—Murree Brewery 111; Sejoonah Coal Debentures 100-8.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82-2 to Rs. 82-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 82-6 to Rs. 82-8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S CIRCULAR.

We have received the following circular dated 30th December:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been favourable to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Dec. 28th £75,000 in sovereigns from the Continent

Dec. 29th £615,000 in Bar Gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Dec. 23rd £433,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Dec. 28th £20,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Dec. 28th £200,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

Dec 28th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.

Dec. 29th £100,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

Dec. 29th £200,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

During the week the net increase amounted to £312,000.

The Egyptian correspondent of "Capital" of Calcutta writes as follows under date 5th November, 1915:—

For months after the outbreak of War, gold entirely disappeared from circulation—those who were possessed of any keeping it. The Australian troops arrived in the country, bringing sovereigns with them, and spending them. It is said that from their first appearance up to now, about 100,000 Australians have been in, or passed through Egypt, bringing and leaving behind them about one million sterling in sovereigns and half-sovereigns. This was mostly absorbed as soon as it left the hands of the troops however, and did not circulate very far. Now, however, there is more gold in circulation than there has been at any time since the commencement of war. The main reason seems to be that the populace, which hoarded its few gold coins, is now beginning to feel the pinch of high prices and unemployment, and is, reluctantly enough, dragging those coins out again.

In Cairo, the gold coins of the world are, in normal times, common currency at an almost fixed value. 97½ piastres for the sovereign 96 piastres for the German twenty mark piece, 77½ piastres for the French Napoleon, and so on. The re-appearance of hitherto hoarded gold marks, napoleons, dollars, etc. shews that the people are clinging to their sovereigns to the last, and are desirous of getting rid of their foreign money first. A striking illustration of the value of the British gold standard!

SILVER.

The depression which brooded over the Market before the holiday seems to have dispersed.

As soon as the holidays ended the Indian Bazaars broke into activity, and have absorbed supplies at rising rates, even though a considerable amount of special selling was in evidence.

Continental and Home orders assisted the upward trend of prices.

China has not figured largely. There were some moderate sales from that quarter at the improved price obtainable.

An Indian currency return for December 22nd. 1915, gave details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in circulation	61.05
Reserve in Silver coin	29.39
Gold coin and Bullion	11.51
Gold in England	6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,300 bars as compared with 5,300 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for the Bar silver per oz. standard:—

Dec. 24th 25 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 28th 25 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 29th 26 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 30th 26 3-16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate	5 per cent
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9
French Gold coin p. oz. std.	Nominal
U. S. A. Gold coin p. oz. std.	Nominal

Average for the week 25.953.

The quotation for cash is 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

We earnestly trust that the New Year may hold good things in store for you as well as for our country.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

EMBARGO ON TIBET WOOL.

A Press communiqué issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, states:

The Government of India have now decided to re-impose the embargo on the export of Tibetan wool which was withdrawn in September last. The position now is that the Tibetan and Madras (black and grey) varieties of wool may not be exported from British India, while wool of other descriptions may be exported, under license subject to the limits of quantity already laid down.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 25th January 1916 was 30.194 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 25rd January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.967	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.6	"
Dew point	63.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.658	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—10)	0.4	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.1	"
Minimum do. do	69.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NW,NNW,	
Movement of Wind do do.	215	Miles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 25.

The disturbance which has given no further precipitation in north-west India and is travelling eastwards through the United Provinces, is now only slightly marked.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Assam, the largest amount being one inch at Tezpur.

Forecast:—No change.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of considerable intensity at its origin about two thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at twelve hours thirty minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal at Allahabad but has risen and is now in excess elsewhere

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at most stations in Kathiawar. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India are passing eastwards.

Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 25th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th) ..	56.5	43.8	88	..	2.60	—4.63
Jask ..	73.5	61.6	67	..	0.61	—1.66
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th) ..	76.1	65.1	60	..	0.27	—1.48
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	72.3	45.3	68	..	0.13	—0.47
Rawalpindi ..	69.9	37.1	90	..	0.23	—2.84
Lahore ..	75.8	45.7	84	..	0.17	—1.13
Hissar ..	80.2	45.6	72	..	0.02	..
Ambala ..	78.7	44.1	69	..	0.28	—2.01
Delhi ..	79.6	51.2	53	..	0.02	—1.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	70.3	53.9	44	..	0	—0.83
Mainpuri ..	78.5	49.5	56	..	0.01	—1.16
Jhansi ..	82.6	53.0	37	..	0.24	—0.70
Cawnpore ..	78.4	49.5	63	..	0.02	—1.04
Allahabad ..	76.2	47.0	55	..	0.14	—1.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	75.3	43.8	52	..	0	—0.42
Karachi ..	76.4	58.2	64	..	0.13	—0.51
Ajmer ..	77.2	49.4	46	..	0.05	—0.70
Jaipore ..	80.2	52.0	43	..	0.11	—0.65
Kotah ..	84.0	58.8	47	..	0	—0.50
Mount Abu ..	64.8	51.8	42	..	0	—0.56
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	80.8	53.3	61	..	0	—0.17
Dwarka ..	78.2	66.1	70	..	0.19	0.09
Veraval ..	79.0	58.5	82	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot ..	84.6	49.9	77	..	0	—0.30
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.6	60.6	82	..	0	—0.32
Surat ..	86.9	61.7	60	..	0	—0.20
Ahmedabad ..	85.5	57.8	51	..	0	—0.21
Deesa ..	85.7	50.9	61	..	0	—0.25
Neemuch ..	82.1	57.8	61	..	0.06	—0.46
Indore ..	82.5	52.2	60	..	0.66	—0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	76.8	47.9	62	..	0.15	—1.27
Saugor ..	79.4	58.2	30	..	0.09	—1.38
Hoshangabad ..	82.5	51.5	56	..	0.12	—1.06
Khandwa ..	86.1	53.3	57	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola ..	86.8	51.8	45	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati ..	86.0	57.5	45	..	0.45	—0.94
Nagpur ..	83.7	52.0	49	..	0.16	—1.40
Chanda ..	87.5	54.0	65	..	0.62	—0.65
Raipur ..	81.2	52.6	58	..	0.33	—0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.1	68.5	64	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri ..	86.1	67.1	51	..	0.17	—0.22
Mormugao ..	85.5	68.7	84	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar ..	86.7	64.0	80	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86.2	52.7	46	..	0.16	—0.60
Ahmednagar ..	83.8	52.5	42	..	3.40	2.32
Poona ..	87.2	50.1	64	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur ..	88.7	57.3	47	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur ..	86.4	57.7	39	..	0.77	—0.43
Belgaum ..	84.3	57.8	68	..	1.70	—0.19
Ahmedabad ..	84.5	55.2	40	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad(Indore).	88.4	57.3	59	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad ..	87.8	62.6	75	..	0.79	—0.44
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	87.3	70.2	64	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut ..	85.9	71.5	77	..	13.29	7.05
Cochin ..	89.5	70.7	69	..	8.84	0.41
Colombo ..	86.0	69.4	74	..	27.84	7.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	84.1	66.2	85	..	20.73	14.51
Bellary ..	90.3	62.5	57	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah ..	92.1	67.4	48	..	9.44	4.84
Madras ..	84.6	64.0	85	..	21.24	1.46
Bangalore ..	83.3	54.2	62	..	3.60	0.05
Coimbatore ..	88.5	58.9	59	..	6.76	1.88
Trichinopoly ..	89.0	63.3	71	..	12.73	4.63
Negapatam ..	83.5	70.6	77	..	24.23	—4.05

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Jan.			Jan.		
Tues.	25	m 1 57	28 2	25	m 8 6	17 8
		2 21a	26 1		7 49a	18 2
Wed.	26	m 2 27	27 7	26	m 8 41	17 7
		3 9a	25 8		8 29a	19 3
Thur.	27	m 3 1	26 11	27	m 9 24	17 7
		4 9a	25 3		9 19a	20 6
Fri.	28	m 3 42	26 3	28	m 10 21	17 7
		5 23a	25 0		10 31a	21 8
Sat.	29	m 4 41	25 6	29	m 11 37	17 6
		6 53a	25 3			
Sun.	30	m 6 2	24 11	30	m 0 41	22 9
		8 30a	26 3		1 1a	17 5
Mon.	31	m 7 33	24 11	31	m. 2 23	21 7
		9 31a	27 6		2 15a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 28m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 29m.
" 27 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 29m.
" 28 (Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 29m
" 22 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 31 (Monday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 31m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12 " "	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 " "	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	6h.	5-1 a.m.

FRANCE'S FIRST INCOME-TAX

BACHELORS TO PAY ON HIGHER SCALE

The French Chamber has voted by 400 to 112 the application of the Income Tax Bill from January 1. Income tax was voted in 1914, but the war having disorganised the fiscal administration and industrial life of the country, it has been in abeyance ever since. The Senate has persistently opposed all attempts to apply the measure, arguing that the invasion of French territory and slackened trade were sufficient reasons for delaying the application of the tax.

The Government, on the other hand, has come to the conclusion that a large number of people are now in a position to pay, and it had little difficulty in carrying the Chamber with it especially as M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, announced that the tax will be imposed only on income actually earned during the year preceding the taxpayer's declaration.

This interpretation of the measure was incorporated in the text voted on Dec. 28, so that all pretext for the Senate's opposition is removed.

The intention of the Government is to reach the pockets of all those who have not suffered from the war and of those who have benefitted from it.

VERY SMALL TAX.

The scale of income tax is very low. A man earning £400 a year will pay just under 17s., but the tax is progressive, and is higher for bach

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, ordinary monthly meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Baroda Tramway Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 17-18 Elphinstone Circle, 1 p.m.
The Rev. Dr. Moulton's lecture on "Our Aryan Forefathers," University Convocation Hall, 6 p.m.
"The Scamps" Excelsior Theatre.
Mails for Bandarabas, Linga and Bahrain per S. S. Sardar of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Coy. will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
The Indian Cotton Company, and the New Berar Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 2-30 and 2-45 p.m., respectively.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-49 p.m.
"The Scamps", Excelsior.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

"The Scamps," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Preliminary meeting of leading citizens re. welcome to H. E. Lord Hardinge, Municipal Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Spartacus; 9-30 p.m. "The Scamps."
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

There will be a Requiem High Mass at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar on Friday, the 28th instant, at 7-30 a.m., (S. T.), for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Luis Paul Gomes. Relatives and friends kindly accept this intimation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Jan. 25.

No. 30—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing 23rd January, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
No. 31—Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—
Wednesday 26th instant at 7 a.m. 10" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday 29th instant at 7 a.m. 10" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
No. 58—Leave.
Sapper Spencer, E. E. Company, is granted one month's leave from 24-1-16.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 35—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 30th instant at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.
Sunday 30th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.
Sunday 30th instant at 11 a.m. Lecture.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 36—Parades.
The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 26th idem at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 37—Parades.
Friday 28th instant at 4-45 p.m. Battery Drill.
Sunday 30th instant at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

(Sd.) J. DODDS 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

The following surplus stores are for sale and can be purchased from the Quatrer Master by members of the Corps:—
Boots brown per pair ..... Rs. 7-12.
Boots black per pair ..... Rs. 6-6.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Wellington ..... Lehle
Overture—Romantique ..... Kaler Bela
Valse—"The Quaker Girl" ..... Monckton
Selection—"Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Song—"The Adieu" ..... Schubert
Melodies from—"The Pink Lady" ..... Caryll
Two-Step—"Handel Wakes" ..... Morressy

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Caledonia which left Bombay on the 9th instant arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 24th instant. All well.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Mongolia which left London on the 8th instant and has on board the mails of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said on Monday the 24th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. J. P. Orr, presided and some routine business was transacted.

GIFT TO THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE

Bai Rahematbai, widow of Haji Jakria Haji Ahmed Patel, the founder of the Orphanage, has granted silver shirt button sets for use of all the orphans.

LOSS OF A DIAMOND RING.

Mr. Harold Green, Chief Officer on board the Varella, the hospital-ship, who is staying in the Great Western Hotel, has complained to the Police that on the 22nd instant he kept a diamond ring worth Rs. 200 in a drawer of his dressing table and on Monday evening when he opened it again he missed it.

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A special general meeting of the Jain Association of India will be held on Monday next at the Association Hall, Pydhoni at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) to elect the Managing Committee for the years 1916 and 1917, to appoint auditors for the same period and to receive and adopt the report of the Managing Committee.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and 21 attacks and 10 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday the plague attacks being reported from Khetwadi, Sion and Worli and the plague deaths from Middle and Lower Colaba and Worli. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 99, as compared with 55 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 105 of 1913. Out of 2,388 rats caught, 37 were found to be plague stricken.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall Bombay, this evening. The following papers will be read.

1. "Kanarian Konkani Communities in Bombay." By Mr. J. A. Saldanha and "A Note on 'The Women's Hunt (Jani Sekar)' among the Oraons of Chota Nagpur." By Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Members and friends are invited to attend.

FRESH AIR EXCURSION FOR POOR BOYS

On Sunday last the Social Service League, Bombay, took for a Fresh Air Excursion to Jogeshwari Caves at Andheri about 80 boys belonging to Depressed classes studying in the Carrel Road Night Classes and the Depressed Classes Mission at Parel. The party, which was in charge of Messrs. A. S. Wagh and J. M. Thakore left Grant Road Station in the morning and after strolling in the vicinity of the caves and enjoying a hearty dinner returned to Bombay by the evening train. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas has kindly consented to pay all the expenses of the trip.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOWAR.

One of the sowars of His Excellency's Bodyguard, named Murad Alikhan Faridkhan, met with a serious accident on Monday which culminated in the death of the man. It appears that Sowar Murad Alikhan was ordered to take some letters to the Fort and for that purpose he brought his horse from the stables and mounted it. The animal at once began to prance and rear near the upper gate of Government House and stood on its feet and threw the sowar down on the ground on his head. This fall rendered him unconscious and he was treated by the Surgeon to the Governor, and removed after a time to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the night from cerebral hoemorrhage.

THE LATE MR. S. M. DIKSHIT.

Among the losses on the S. S. Persia, there was Mr. S. M. Dikshit a pleader of the Bombay High Court, who was returning to India after a long stay in London. He had recently been working as a honorary scholar of the Ratan Tata Foundation Scheme for the investigation into the causes of destitution and poverty and was coming out here to make similar investigation in India. It is a sad thing that the first Indian who got in real touch with the scheme and realised its great future possibilities for India should not have been able to return home alive. It is reported that he had already prepared a scheme for an Economic Census for one of the Presidencies in India and that he had left to Dr. Polland a paper for discussion by the East Indian Association.

SEPTIC PNEUMONIA THROUGH INJURY.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of a labourer, named Gulla Meheri, living in Sewri.

It appears that on the 20th instant the deceased accompanied by his son was returning in the evening from his work, when a Purdeshi came from behind and struck him on the head and jaw with an iron bar. The Purdeshi, whose name is Debising Chetsing, was, however, caught by a Port Trust sepoy, and it was found that he was a lunatic. The wounded man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he developed pneumonia and died. The House Surgeon, Dr. Prescott was of the opinion that septic pneumonia was the result of the injury.

The jury returned a verdict of death from septic pneumonia owing to injuries received through being struck with an iron bar by Debising Chetsing.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the month of December last shows that in all 385 cases, involving cruelty to 983 animals, were prosecuted by the Society's agents. Of these, 138 ended in fines being imposed for cruelty and 164 for overloading, while 76 animals in cruelty cases were sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals with fine and one more to the Pinjrapole, also with fine. Six cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animal and bird patients in the Bai S. D. Petit Hospital remaining over from November was 282, while 292 were newly admitted in December. Out of the total, 200 animals and birds were discharged cured, 65 left uncured, while 24 died. The total number of patients left over at the end of the month was 285. 74 animals and birds were also treated at the hospital as out-patients. Besides these 44 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

SYMPATHETIC IMAGINATION.

"Tales by Polish Authors," translated by Miss Elsie C. M. Benecke (Blackwell, 3s. 6d. net), says a writer in the "New Age," contain a story by Sienkiewicz, which is "full of the quality peculiar (it seems to me) to Polish literature of all the current literature of the Continent. What is this quality? I can define, it best in the words of Mr. Conrad as 'sympathetic imagination.' So much of modern realism appears to me to be the work of writers who are all eyes and no heart. They anatomise misery, vice, and cruelty more as if they were dealers packing these things for market than as if they were connoisseurs in humanity.

"No reluctance is shown in revealing the squalid aspects of human life; and no judgment, friendly or unfriendly, is delivered upon them; but everything unrolls without a comment of sympathy from either a character or from the writer himself. This, I need not say, is not the method of the greatest writers, who, if they do not comment themselves, at least depute to some character the role of sympathy."

CENSUS AT PETROGRAD.

"The approximate totals of the census taken recently in Petrograd show that the population of the city is now 2,300,000, and has thus increased by 400,000 since the last enumeration five years ago," says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Telegraph." "About 82,000 persons were entered in the schedules as refugees, but this number will hardly be exhaustive. On the other side, allowance must be made for some 30,000 subjects of enemy States who have left the city since the last census."

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY

Lady Willingdon paid a visit yesterday to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga. Her Excellency was on arrival received by Lieut.-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, Chairman of the Committee, who introduced the members, the Secretary Mr. K. R. Jayakar and the Superintendent Mr. G. House, to her Excellency.

Her Excellency then inspected the boys' clothing and tray room, the proposed reading room, the bathing rooms, the kitchens, the school, the dispensary, the workshops and the garden, after which she returned to the dais where she was presented with a bouquet by Miss Beryl Edith House, the daughter of the Superintendent. Her Excellency next witnessed drill exercises.

Col. Lloyd Jones, moving a vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon, said it was two years ago that they were similarly honoured by a visit from his Excellency the Governor. They in particular had cause to gratefully remember his Excellency's visit, for as an outcome of it they were presented with several hundred cart-load of excellent soil for their boys' garden which before that was more or less a sandy waste. They were thus enabled to add gardening to the school curriculum. In a very short time the Committee intended to start cane industry in the school. This would add yet another to the several means by which the boys of the Reformatory would be able to earn a livelihood. The Committee of Management was composed of influential men, who gave their time and services to the Institution regardless of any inconvenience caused to them. They were fortunate in their Superintendent also, for Mr. House was endowed not only with tact, an essential when dealing with boys, but he successfully combined kindness with strictness of discipline. The boys were carefully looked after. They were well-fed, and well-clothed, had good school education, and were taught various trades to fit them for earning an honest livelihood when they left the Institution.

In conclusion, Col. Lloyd Jones said that Lady Willingdon's visit would be an added stimulus to them to not only continue to help the Reformatory, but, if possible, to endeavour still further to improve its usefulness and efficiency. (Applause.)

Lady Willingdon briefly thanked those present for their kindness to her and expressed great satisfaction at what she had witnessed that evening.

Mr. House then called for three cheers for Lady Willingdon, which were most enthusiastically given.

Before leaving Lady Willingdon made a note in the visitors' book that she was extremely pleased with the cleanliness and tidiness that she had noticed about the Institution and that she was simply delighted with the visit.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF AN INTERVIEW WITH AN APPROVER.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 25.

The defence in the Conspiracy Case today examined the Assistant Jailor in connection with Inspector Mukerjee's interview with approver Bibhuti on the evening of the 5th August. Witness said that when Inspector Mukerjee came on the 5th he went and saw the jailor who ordered witness to take him to Bibhuti. Witness took Inspector Mukerjee to Bibhuti along with the head warder. There Inspector Mukerjee told them to wait apart while he spoke to Bibhuti. He could not say whether Inspector Mukerjee had a permit to enter the jail.

The Court then visited the District Jail to inspect the room in which Bibhuti's statement was recorded and then examined the Jailor.

The Jailor said he was off duty at the time when Inspector Mukerjee came on the day in question. When he returned to duty the Assistant Jailor reported to him that Inspector Mukerjee had come with a permission from the District Magistrate. He had also added that Inspector Mukerjee had interviewed Bibhuti.

The head warder was next examined. He could not give the date of the interview. He said that he had gone with the Assistant Jailor when Inspector Mukerjee interviewed Bibhuti.

The arguments of counsel will commence to-morrow.

THREE YEARS FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

Sir Donald Johnstone, presiding over the Criminal Sessions, to-day, passed sentence of three years' imprisonment on each of the two counts of the charge of criminal breach of trust against Alfred Hill, late head clerk, Station Staff Office, Multan.

The charge against the accused was that he deposited Rs. 3,000 into the Punjab Banking Co. out of a cheque of Rs. 4,000 made over to him, misappropriating Rs. 1,000 and that he misappropriated Rs. 3,000 on account of a second cheque. The accused who absconded, was arrested at Colombo travelling under the name of F. Davies. The jurors gave a verdict of guilty and the accused was sentenced as above.

The Secretary of the Punjab Aeroplane Fund intimates that the sum of £45,000 has been remitted by telegraphic transfer to the Secretary of State for India to provide the first 20 aeroplanes of the fleet. A sum of £11,250 will be shortly remitted to provide five more and it is hoped that £11,250 more will be remitted in a few days' time. The Fund now amounts to Rs. 9,75,000.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE SCAMPS.

"The Scamps," a clever company of entertainers whom Mr. Maurice Bandmann introduced to India for the first time at the Excelsior Theatre last night are, as their name suggests, a fresh variety of that type of entertainers which the Follies made popular in England. We have had many of these companies out here during the past ten years and of "The Scamps" it may be said that they are no worse and rather better perhaps than some of their predecessors. It is no small achievement indeed to make such an unoriginal form of entertainment tolerable but "The Scamps" managed to keep a large audience last night in splendid humour throughout a fairly long programme, which is a high tribute to their individual and collective merit. We liked best of all their concluding ensemble, a really funny burlesque of the most grotesque character, of an oratorio, the chorus of which were painted on a back cloth the members of the company being the principals. This was a really first-rate piece of fooling and it reduced most of the audience to a hysterical condition. The score of the oratorio, the lyrics of which are a paraphrase of nursery rhymes, is not the least entertaining part of it. It is quite a clever Handelian parody and reflects great credit on its composer, Mr. Wolseley Charles, the clever director of the company. But in addition to this every member of the company distinguished him or herself in this delightful burlesque. Another clever and amusing ensemble was "The Captain and the Private," also the work of the versatile Mr. Charles, who, in addition, gave some very amusing characteristic imitations at the piano.

The chief comedian is Mr. Reeves Hansford, who is inclined to overdo things a little bit at times, but he was greatly appreciated by the majority of the audience, even in his most exaggerated and childish moments. Mr. Bernard Ansell is the serious vocalist of the company. He possesses a very fine quality of baritone and sang two ballads with great charm and natural feeling. One would gladly hear more of him. Another notable turn is that of Miss Elsie Videaux in "Eliza's Defence," a character sketch of a coster girl brought before the magistrate with her "donor" for scrapping with the latter in the street. This was quite a brilliant little bit of mimicry and was delightfully characteristic and true without being in the least offensive, as it might have been in other hands. Other members of the company who help to make the programme a success are Messrs. W. E. Kirkby and Clayton Robbins and Miss Isabel Giudici.

"The Scamps" are here for a short season only and we recommend those who want to spend an enjoyable and frivolous evening to go and see them.

EXTENSION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

LADIES' MEETING AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A meeting of Indian ladies of the Punjab and several outstations was held at Lahore yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mrs. Sarala Debi Choudhrani, to consider the present condition of female education in this country and to suggest means for improvement.

The keynote of the proceedings was the first resolution pointing out that the co-operation of educated Indian ladies was the first and foremost requisite for the furtherance of female education in this country and urging the Government of India to direct the Education Department to enlist such co-operation and sympathy by associating them with all movements for the furtherance of female education as well as with the Government and municipal institutions for girls or women either as visitors or any other capacity.

The second resolution urged an enquiry by the appointment of a non-official committee for ascertaining the defects in the present system of female education and for suggesting means for its improvement and extension.

Pending the result of such enquiry, the meeting recommended in view of the present financial difficulties, the education of boys and girls up to age of 8 in mixed schools in rural areas in lower primary stages, the appointment of visiting committees of Indian ladies to supervise municipal and board schools and starting of "Purdah" classes for married women and grown up girls.

The meeting also called upon the Government of India to organise the education of girls as laid down in the education resolution of February 1913 and urged the starting of Girls' Model High Schools providing liberal scholarships and the establishment of technical schools under ladies' committees where poor women and widows may learn useful arts and crafts.

The meeting also authorised its president to draw up and submit a memorial to the Governor-General in Council embodying these suggestions and recommendations.

Cholera has been raging virulently for the last three months in several villages under the jurisdiction of Srinagore police station in Dacca district. About twelve hundred people have fallen victims. The authorities and local zamindars have raised a fund and sent five doctors with medicines to the affected area.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The first match in connection with the second event of the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament, the Veterans' Doubles, came off yesterday. Though it was not a bad handicap and most of the games went to Deuce, Gray and Clarke were generally in a winning position and started both sets with a good lead. At first, play was of rather a pat-ball description, but subsequently they began to pay more attention to placing. Though not at his best, Reid was the strong point, both he and Greaves losing points by trying to skim the net. The others played a safer game, Clarke steady and Gray serving up at the net; his volleying generally good. In the second set the latter pair ran right away and won after a game effort by the others to rally.

Result:—
Rev. Gray and F. J. Clarke, plus 15.2, beat H. R. Greaves and W. Reid, plus 5/6; 6-3, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Symons and Rushton meet Anstey and Ballance to-day.

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MAHARAJA GAEKWAR TO PLAY.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Jan. 25.

The following entries for doubles in the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships at Baroda having been received at the last moment, were not included in the previous list:—

H. H. the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar and Major Hakim, Khase Saheb Pawar of Dewas.

Messrs. Maganlal and Laxmishanker Vyas of Jamnagar.

Messrs. V. S. Nulkar and K. M. Sonalker of Jalgaon.

Several distinguished visitors are expected to be in Baroda during the next fortnight, including the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Indore, Lady Harnam Singh and Sir Dorab and Lady Tata.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar, the Princes and high State officials will entertain the competitors during the progress of the Tournament.

Considering that this is the first year of the Tournament, a very representative and good number of entries has been received including the various provincial champions.

In view of the excellent number of entries it may be forecasted that the ardent wish of Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda that Baroda should become the recognised rendezvous of all the best players in India, will be fully well realised in the near future.

Fortunately for the players and spectators the bracing winter climate of Baroda still continues.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

There were only two games down for discussion to-day in mixed doubles' semi finals. While both proved interesting that between Shallow and Mrs. Berthoud on the one hand and Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones on the other was more strenuously fought. The opening exchanges were decidedly, in favour of the first pair. Shallow's service was stronger and more accurate than Atkinson's and Mrs. Berthoud certainly proved superior to Mrs. Jones whose main forte was lobbing. Atkinson, however, bided his time and when the effects of a continuous struggle began to tell his well judged placings served him well and he ran out triumphant in the end.

The results of the matches are as follows:—

E. M. Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones beat W. Shallow and Mrs. Berthoud, 8—10, 6—4, 6—2.

R. Drury Davies and Mrs. E. Keays beat L. S. Deane and Mrs. Lamond Walter, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

The following are the scratchings in the Civil Service Cup:—

Firefly, Eva, Serenia, Little Eva, Muriana, Enfant, Gati Beryl, Little Sim, Kiora, Wallace and Plaid.

RACING PONY DROPS DOWN DEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The well-known racing pony Ruling Passion, winner of several races on flat and over sticks staggered after his morning gallop to-day on the Calcutta racing track and dropped down dead.

ARTIZANS' RELIGIOUS SENSE.

"The artizan classes, hitherto the stronghold of a largely materialistic socialism, are not played out as future centres and vehicles of truly religious apprehension," writes Baron F. von Hugel in "the Quest."

"In England symptoms of the awakening of the religious sense within these classes are increasing; and as to Germany, we have the conviction of so well-informed and cautious an observer as Professor Troeltsch that the greater part of the German Socialist movement will, not long hence, seek spiritual shelter and sustenance in some such small Christian communities as the Herrnhuters or the Moravian Brethren."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Letters patent for the Patna High Court are now before the Secreary of State in their final form.

In the Padri Murder Case before the Lahore Special Tribunal yesterday a large number of witnesses including approver Harnama were examined. The approver's statement showed that three unsuccessful attempts had been made before they could finally succeed in murdering Kapur Singh.

On Monday the Calcutta coroner held on inquest on the body of Sub-Inspector Madhusudan Bhattacherjee, who was shot in College Street in front of the Medical College Hospital. The jury returned a verdict of murder by some unknown person or persons.

The Railway Board have granted to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. a concession for the construction of a light feeder railway on the 2ft. 6 inches gauge from Larkana via Kumbar, Shahdadkote and Dodapur to Jacobabad, a distance of about 76 miles. The capital is 27 lakhs of rupees.

During the trial of a dacoity case before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan an accused made a confession implicating a large number of men in several dacoities that occurred recently in that district. Acting on that confession, the police have arrested 31 men, who are now undergoing trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Burdwan.

Sanction has been accorded to a reconnaisance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on metre gauge from Badarganj, a station on the Katihar-Kaunia section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Mahimganj, about 48 miles. This survery will be known as the Badarganj-Mahimganj railway survey.

In the competitive examination held in December, 1915, for admission to the Indian Finance Department, the following candidates who obtained the first two places in order of merit have been selected for appointment as probationers in the Department:—(1) Mr. Praphulla Chandra Chaudhuri, Presidency College, Calcutta; (2) Mr. Semendra Kumar Bose, Presidency College, Calcutta.

The District Magistrate of Hughly has sanctioned the prosecution of a Frenchman, named Robert Batavia, of Chandernagore, for being in possession of a gun without a license in British territory. It was alleged that recently the accused came to Serampore to shoot pigs and a boy, named Surendra, of village Nawgaon, sustained gun shot injuries to his eye while in a field. The case will be heard on the 31st instant.

The difficulty, that has so far been experienced in Simla in getting "rickshaw jhampanies" and coolies, led to the municipality approaching the Punjab Government for permission to sanction the use of pony traps on Simla roads. It is understood that the Government has agreed and that the municipality are now prepared to license tentatively for the present vehicles and ponies to be driven in the station under certain conditions. The success of the experiment will depend upon the manner in which the conditions are observed by the public.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The following casualties are announced.—

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS IN FRANCE.

Brigadier-General Fitton.

KILLED IN FRANCE.

Second-Lieut. C H Davies, Welsh Regiment.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The 160th casualty list from Mesopotamia includes:

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General W. J. St. J. Harvey (dangerously), Staff.

Major C. V. Lanyon (slightly), 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Captain C. W. Neumann (second time slightly), 48th Pioneers.

Sec.-Lieutenant H. A. Clark (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), 92nd Punjabis.

Captain A. H. Parsons, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant C. I. Spackman, Royal Army Medical Corps.

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

According to official intimation received in Bangalore by his parents this evening, Second-Lieutenant Clive Armstrong Johnson, 6th Jat Light Infantry, has been killed in action in Mesopotamia on the Tigris line between the 21st and 22nd instant. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, of Bangalore, he was among the very earliest to obtain a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in October, 1914, and had served in four theatres of war namely, N.-W. Frontier, France, Egypt and Mesopotamia. He was educated at Bishop Cotton, School Bangalore, and obtained his commission with two of the staff of that institution.

HAND PRODUCTION AND LEISURE.

"It cannot be too strongly urged that the introduction of the machine versus hand-production controversy into a discussion of work and leisure is dangerous and misleading," writes Ivor Brown in the "New Age." "Work, I submit, cannot avoid monotony and druudgery, under whatever conditions it is caried on, and to most people that monotony and drudgery will not be pleasant. In most occupations self-expression is difficult, if not impossible.

"To pretend that in previous ages, when machines were unknown, all work was joyous is the merest cant, and to those who still assert it, I would say, "Go and dig potatoes for a whole day." Let us look facts in the face. They are not so bad as all that.

"The pleasure of work is not in the work itself, but is dependent on the conditions under which the work is carried on."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, January 26, 1916.

A NEW EPOCH.

The passing of the Military Service Bill by the House of Commons,—there is no doubt as to its speedy passage through the Lords,—marks the beginning of a new epoch in British treatment of the war, and it may be said in British political history in a wider sense. It would be more correct perhaps to say that this new epoch was inaugurated when the Cabinet decided to face the necessity of compulsion in order to complete the force that is necessary for the country to face the future demands of the war with the confidence that they will be duly met. It is the passing of a disabling and false sentiment, which has too long been sanctified in British national life,—the realisation and admission of the true responsibility of civic duty, which has been lacking in the past, and the rejection,—the final rejection let us hope,—of a false ideal, which leaves it as a matter of choice whether each individual member of the nation shall bear the burden of citizenship or not. In every other country,—and it has always been so throughout the ages,—the duty imposed on every man to be ready to bear the burden of the defence of his fatherland has been admitted and recognised. When the national responsibilities are enlarged and extended and Imperial and other external obligations incurred, the burden must naturally also expand and the duty of defence pass beyond the actual shores of the fatherland, if honour and interest are to be maintained and responsibility met. The duty to serve abroad becomes in those circumstances as binding as the duty to serve in defence of one's own shores.

If an Empire is worth holding at all, if the part of a great power is worth playing in the world, it is as essential that the citizens of every part of the Empire should be liable to take their part in meeting the menace outside the limits of the particular country in which they may live, as in it. There are actually still opponents of Compulsion who make a boast of the fact that Great Britain has raised a voluntary army of over four millions, not for service in defence of her own shores but for service abroad. It is certainly a fact that any nation might be proud of, to have raised such an army by voluntary effort, but the boast that it has been raised for service abroad, as though it were a sort of option whether we helped to fight this war on land as well as on sea, or that no obligation lay upon Great Britain to share the task of defeating the military might of Germany is a mean and sordid one. The obligations of Great Britain in this war, like those of any of her allies, can only be limited by the interests she has at stake and the duty that is imposed upon her, in common with others, of meeting a menace against civilisation as we understand it. Within those limits it is as much her duty as the others to throw every ounce of weight into the contest, whether on land or sea, that she can command. She must contribute armies up to the last available man she can produce and the last shell that she can manufacture. Neither can be done unless the obligation on her citizens is enforceable by law. There is nothing disgraceful or discreditable in this, nothing dangerous to liberty. It will remain her glory that, only in the last resort was she obliged to enforce the duty,—though it remains a matter of doubt whether it was expedient to wait so long,—and that ninety per cent. of the five million men that she will now contribute volunteered for service, and only five per cent. will be conscripts. But that glory would have been for ever dimmed had she shirked the final necessity of bringing in the five per cent.,—which after all may prove the trifle that turns the scale,—in order to continue the worship at the shrine of a cheap and mistaken ideal of individual liberty.

We are quite unable to understand the horror with which some of the leading Liberal organs received the decision of the Government to resort to compulsion in order to fulfil Mr. Asquith's pledge to the nation. The idea that the constitutional liberties of Englishmen are going into the melting pot because a handful of shirkers are to be pressed into the army seems to us puerile. It is worth remembering that, while the constitutional liberties of Englishmen were being forged at home, her prestige and her liberty as a nation were being preserved abroad by armies and ships manned by pressed men. "The New Statesman," which would have the whole nation drilled and dragooned into the social and economic organisation which it deems desirable, cannot see things in the same light when it comes to a question of militarism and takes refuge in the admission that it is a matter of sentiment. An indelible stain is to be cast upon the national escutcheon, we are told, because it will go forth to the world that, in spite of her most patriotic efforts to stimulate the patriotism of her young men, England was forced at last to resort to conscription; and her national *morale*, on which she depends to win the war, will suffer because she has admitted the principle of conscription which represents an ideal against which she is fighting! That would be a very good argument for not fighting at all. We are fighting against the militarist ideal all round. It is not represented solely by conscription. And to fight it, it is as necessary to resort to conscription as to the manufacture of high explosive shells and all the other paraphernalia of modern warfare by which Germany has sought to intimidate the world.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

Apropos of the exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsion Bill, it is interesting to read an article by "George A. Birmingham" (Canon Hannay), in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century," on the conditions of recruiting in Ireland. As is well-known, Lord Derby's scheme was not tried in Ireland, and accordingly the Registration Act was not enforced in the island. But Ireland was told, what England was not told, what exactly was expected of her: She was asked to produce 10,000 men a month. The part taken by Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the recruiting campaign appealed to the popular imagination for the Irish Viceroyalty always stands for royalty. Two unfortunate incidents seemed to mar the beginnings of the campaign,—we allude to the Liverpool incident, in which some Irish emigrants were hooted and jeered at while trying to get on board a steamer for America and the comparatively wild sensation caused by the fulmination of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who bluntly declared that the war was no business of Ireland's. In point of fact, the episcopal dictum was practically disregarded by the better class of the Bishop's own Church who felt irritated and ashamed. A third handicap consisted in the fact that your true-blooded Ulsterman does not relish being lumped together with ordinary Irishmen, the "benighted" inhabitants of Dublin, Cork and Connaught. He wished to be appealed to, very specially, as a Protestant and Loyalist (*par excellence*). A fourth factor that had to be reckoned with, was the sudden recrudescence of the Sinn Feiners, not as representatives of the political idealists of old, but as selfish slackers, pure and simple, with a decided penchant for embarrassing the Government, for the mere fun of the thing. A fifth influence was the lack of voluntary aid in each locality, and dependence on outside canvassers with no special ties with the localities to which their recruiting activities were confined. A sixth embarrassing circumstance was that, with the splendid exception of Mr. Redmond and one or two others, the Irish Parliamentary party took practically no interest in the recruiting campaign. Nor was it prudent to ignore the importance the Irish Catholic peasant attaches to the ministrations of the priest when death is near. The fear that the Catholic peasant going to the Front would be deprived of the consolations of religion was baseless, for many are the stories told of the splendid heroism and devotion of the chaplains of Irish regiments. Lastly, a deplorable mistake was made in not notifying, as fully as was to be desired, the heroic achievements of Irish regiments. The net result of the combined operation of these several influences was to render the exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsion scheme a matter of practical expediency. Nevertheless the fact remains that there has latterly been a steady flow of recruits, although the fact must be sorrowfully admitted that the ranks of some famous Irish regiments are to a large extent filled with men from England and Scotland.

Notes of the Day.

The German Food Problem.

The food situation created in Germany by the war, coupled with the stringent blockade Britain has imposed, affords an interesting economic study. A separate branch of enquiry in connection with the same subject is suggested by the system of "Kontroll" established by the German administration itself, which may, not inaptly, be called an internal blockade. The main facts of the food situation in Germany are these. It has been computed,—the detailed statistics are set forth and commented upon by the well-known writer on economics, Mr. John Hilton,—that only 70 per cent. of the customary food supply in Germany would be available under the war regime. In other words, the problem that had to be faced, was how a 70 per cent. ration was to be made to serve a 100 per cent. appetite. The obvious solution, as Dr. Hermann Levy and others have since pointed out, was so to regulate consumption as to enable the people to live on available supplies. The German administration tackled the problem with extraordinary unwisdom. It began by enacting an ordinance authorising the establishment of maximum retail prices of food and fodder stuffs, as well as other articles of daily consumption, by local authorities throughout the Empire.

Thoroughness or Frightfulness?

The regulations framed were characterised by that German thoroughness, not to say frightfulness, which the world has learned to detest. Apparently, as Mr. Hilton suggests, no one in authority had given serious thought to the relevance or the effectiveness, from an economic point of view, of the maximum-price policy. It is elementary that high prices check consumption; on the other hand, they also stimulate production. But when you artificially enforce low prices you create an economic *impasse*, with the most disastrous consequences, on consumers and producers alike. An economic tragi-comedy proceeded to unfold itself. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to go into the details.

The Government and the Bakers.

Take the somewhat typical case of bread. The maximum price schedule naturally included the harmless, necessary loaf. The bakers hit upon (from their point of view) the laudable expedient of selling bread under weight. The authorities sought to circumvent this by requiring bakers to put up notices in their shops setting forth the weights and prices of the loaves sold and to have on the counter scales whereon customers might weigh their purchases. A storm of angry protest rose up. The position is thus summarised by Mr. Hilton:

"The bakers were in fact in a cleft stick. Rye flour had gone up 25 per cent. and wheat flour 20 per cent., and it was impossible for them to go on selling bread cheap whilst buying flour dear. The sequel follows naturally. The bakers demanded maximum prices for flour; whereupon the millers, protesting that they could not sell flour any cheaper whilst they were paying such high prices for wheat and rye, called in turn for maximum prices for corn."

The fixing of maximum retail prices without a corresponding rate for wholesale prices was obviously wrong. The welter of confusion and economic chaos that followed need not be dwelt upon. The net result of the benevolent policy (save the mark!) of keeping down prices was to send prices up, so much so that, after twelve months of tinkering with prices, food was actually 70 per cent. dearer than before the war. The blundering, but very thorough, policy of the German State authorities should be an impressive warning against State control of food prices undertaken haphazard.

Von der Goltz Pasha.

The Athens correspondent of "The Near East" who contributes a weekly letter on Constantinople tidings states that General von der Goltz Pasha has left the Ottoman capital for Persia and Afghanistan. The first destination seems probable enough but the latter appears rather far-fetched. Of course there can be no end to German machinations and, in the capacity of *agent provocateur*, von der Goltz Pasha could perhaps find some field for his enterprise. Certainly he has had a long training in the school of *Drang nach Osten*, and as he has how been superseded in the military sphere by Marshal Liman von Sanders Pasha, it has become expedient to employ the ex-instructor of the Ottoman Army in the tortuous paths of diplomacy. If he scores no greater success in Afghanistan (when he gets there!) than he did in Turkey, we have no need to feel uncomfortable.

Herr Ballin Loquitur.

Among the many commercial magnates whom of recent years the Kaiser has patronised, Herr Ballin stands foremost. He was the founder of the German merchant marine, and as such was reported to be the confidante of his Sovereign in the realm of *Weltpolitik*. His utterances, therefore, may be taken to reflect in no small degree the ideals of the Kaiser. In the "Vossiche Zeitung" Herr Ballin attacks the Berlin-Baghdad school of thought and insists that this theory if put into practical form, will "keep Germany after the war a purely Continental country." This to Herr Ballin is nauseous, inasmuch as he,—not quite disinterestedly,—inspired the Emperor with that remarkable utterance,—"Our future lies on the water."

"Force by Merit Known."

It is not alone in India that the talkers, the lawyers and the politicians are held in contempt, by "efficient" administrators, whose motto is "action not words." The pernicious superstition has persisted in England through the ages. And yet, who is Mr. Asquith but a lawyer and a politician and a talker who has made

By force his merit known,
And lived to clutch the golden keys
That would a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the Throne.

Great gifts of speech like Chatham's and Pitt's in war time were noble assets. As Mr. George Dewar points out in a recent article, the critic who said that Pitt's oratory and schorlarship were negligible quantities in the Napoleonic war, would have talked nonsense.

What would Chamberlain have been, what would his effect as an Imperialist have been, had he not possessed a superb habit of speech? It is really too idle to deplore gifts of speech and intellect, to deplore the 'humanities,' also as if they connoted powerlessness in action. Chatham, Canning, Pitt, Disraeli could speak better than tolerably, and they had among them fine gifts of pure intellect and scholarship; they were not the lesser men of action for that. It is not necessary that a man of action should be free of the taint of intellectualism and of the 'humanities.' Nor need he suffer from Aphasia.

Those in India who profess to find the final vindication of their work in the admiration of the mute millions (mute because ignorant) are naturally averse to those who talk because of their enlightenment.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S ESTATE.

Mr. James Keir Hardie, M.P., of Loch Norris, Holmhead, Old Cumnock, Ayr, and formerly of 15, Nevill's-court, Fetter-lane, E.C., who died at Glasgow on September 26, aged fifty-nine years, has left personal property valued at £426 10s. His widow, Mrs. Lillias Balfour Keir Hardie, and his daughter, Agnes Paterson Hardie, are the executrices of the will, dated October 13, 1914.

The papers show that £95 13s. 1d. was due to the deceased at the time of his death as salary of an M.P. and that he owned five shares of £1 each in the Labour Pioneer Press, Limited, Merthyr Tydvil, valued at 2s. 6d.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon paid a visit yesterday evening to the J. J. Hospital and other Hospitals allied to it. Lord Willingdon was received by Lt.-Col. A. Street, Principal, Grant Medical College and Senior Medical Officer in charge of the J. J. Hospital and other officers. His Excellency made a tour of the different hospitals and departments and chatted with the patients. He also shook hands with the staff of the hospitals.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala arrived at his capital on Sunday morning after eleven months' tour in Europe and America. His Highness was given a most enthusiastic reception.

Mr. A. E. Gilliat, Under Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Revenue Department, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department in succession to Mr. Noyce.

Captain F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., of the Political Department has on return to India been posted to the North-West Frontier Province. He has been on military service during the past year and has been twice wounded, first in France and again in the Dardenelles.

When the Hon. Mr. D. M. Straight proceeds on leave in April, next preparatory to retirement, Mr. A. B. Ford, at present on leave in England, will act as Inspector-General of Police.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your valued columns this morning Commissioner Booth-Tucker directs attention to the experience of the Salvation Army in the treatment of plague with iodine. As the experience of the Salvation Army in India in regard to plague inoculation deserves equally wide publicity, I trust you will be so good as to insert in your columns the following correspondence the National Anti-Vaccination League (London) had with General Booth.—Yours etc.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1916.

F. S. A.

March 9, 1915.

General Booth,
Salvation Army Headquarters.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by my Council to bring to your notice a sentence in an article by Commissioner Booth-Tucker in "India" for Nov. 20th, 1914 entitled: "England's duty to India's Untouchables" as follows:—

"We have also helped in the introduction and encouragement of inoculation."

My Council are aware that the Salvation Army has never in the past taken any official stand in regard to vaccination. The personal views of the leaders have supported the anti-vaccinist side and among the officers and rank and file have been found large numbers of opponents of the practice.

The system of inoculation is based on grounds similar to that on which vaccination rests. By its means diseased matter is introduced directly into the blood, in contravention of Nature's laws. Serious injury has resulted from the operation whilst the diseases it is supposed to prevent frequently occur after it. It blinds the eyes of its supporters to the true causes of the terrible zymotic diseases which rage in India. Further, it, eventually does harm, socially and politically; for the Indians, when they see its frequent sad results become incensed against those who press it on them.

In view of the enormous influence the Salvation Army has in India, my Council most earnestly trust that you will take some action to prevent the weight of the Army's support being given either to vaccination or inoculation.

The matter is of the greatest importance and we earnestly trust you will give it your most serious consideration.

Yours' faithfully,
(Sd.) L. LOAT,
Secretary.
National Anti-Vaccination League.

The Salvation Army,
International Headquarters,
London, E. C.,
March 10, 1915.

Dear Madam

General Booth desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst.

The sentence in Commissioner Booth-Tucker's article to which you refer is perhaps not a very fortunate one. It is quite true that in some districts we have, at the earnest request of the authorities, persuaded some of the people suffering from Bubonic Plague to submit to inoculation, but this is rather as an experimental work incidental to our efforts to study plague, than a general practice.

We have also carried out experiments in the use of iodine administered both hypodermically and internally and indeed those experiments are continuing.

I do not think your Society need feel any anxiety about our organization in regard to this matter. The results of our officer's experiments has not encouraged them.

I remain, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) F. HENRY HOWARD.

Miss L. Loat,
Secretary.
National Anti-Vaccination League,
27, Southampton Street, Strand,
London, W. C.

THE LATE MR. B. S. CHOTHIA OF BULSAR.

A Bulsar correspondent writes:—

About a fortnight after the demise of Sheth Bamanji Shapurji Chothia, the generous donor of the Bai Avabai High School of Bulsar, a public meeting of the citizens of Bulsar was held to give expression to their sense of sorrow for, and the heavy loss sustained by the town by the death of this public-spirited citizen of Bulsar. A proposal to start a fund for an oilpainting portrait of Seth Bamanji, with a view to preserve his memory and commemorate his work in the cause of education, was unanimously passed, and a committee has been appointed to carry out this object. It is proposed to unveil the portrait at the time of the opening ceremony of the new building of the school. As the funds yet collected are insufficient for the purpose, subscriptions, from past students of this institution and other sympathisers with the object are invited.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COMPULSION BILL.

PASSED BY THE COMMONS.

AIR RAID ON MONASTIR.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN FLANDERS.

The Military Service Bill has been passed by the House of Commons by 383 votes to 36. The Bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords where it was read a first time.

Monastir has been bombarded by forty-five French aircraft and much damage done to the railway station, lines, barracks and ammunition depots.

A secret store of 15,000 litres of petrol has been discovered and seized by the French authorities at Salonika.

Graeco-Entente loan negotiations are progressing favourably and nearing a conclusion.

The Kaiser is said to be making an attempt to open a new Serbian parliament, with the view to having one of his sons or an Austrian prince made King of Serbia.

A telegram from Salonica says that 50,000 German troops have arrived in Constantinople, to support Enver Pasha who is governing by terror alone.

The Libau-Romay railway was successfully breached by Lettish volunteers, when a Lett gave line clear to an approaching troop train which was smashed up and hundreds were killed.

The French communiqué reports a violent enemy bombardment near the mouth of the Yser, in the region of Nieuport, the Germans firing 20,000 shells. The infantry tried to debouch, but the French curtain of fire prevented them leaving their trenches.

A New York telegram states that a distinguished Belgian priest was told by the Pope that he would not consent to offer his services for the re-establishment of peace unless Belgium had all her territories, liberties and international rights restored, without prejudice to her claim for adequate indemnity and restitution of private property.

MILITARY TRAINING COLLEGES.

AGE LIMIT INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The lower age limit for candidates for entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst or the Training College in India, will be raised to seventeen for Woolwich and seventeen and half for the others, from the examination in June next.

COMPULSION BILL PASSED BY COMMONS.

FORTY-FIVE AEROPLANES ATTACK MONASTIR.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED BY COMMONS.

OPPONENTS REDUCED TO 36.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The third reading of the Military Service Bill was passed by 383 votes of 36.

The Bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords where it was read a first time.

NEED OF COMPULSION.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords on January 5, Lord Kitchener made a statement in regard to the Compulsion Bill. He said:—Seventeen months ago I stated the broad principles of the military steps which I considered necessary to meet the emergency of the war. The scheme for augmenting our forces then set on foot was based on a definite plan to secure by successive increases to our military strength an army commensurate with our power and responsibilities, with the proper complement of reserves and reinforcements necessary to keep up its effective strength in the field during the war.

Further, we had to produce for the Army thus created guns, ammunition, and all the military material requisite to maintain its fighting value.

This scheme had to be developed under the system of voluntary military service existing in the country, and I must say that this system has given us results far greater than most of us would have dared to predict and certainly beyond anything our enemies contemplated.

In the early stages of the war men responded to the call in almost embarrassing thousands and, until a few months ago, maintained by a steady flow of recruits the supply of men we required in as large numbers as we could train and equip.

The cadre of the large army we now possess having been formed, it was necessary to keep it up to its strength in the field by a constant supply of reserves replenishing the wastage of war.

EVERY EFFORT MADE.

Recently the numbers of voluntary recruits ceased to ensure the full provision necessary of trained reserves. Every effort was made by Lord Derby's canvass to repair the deficiency, and at the inception of the scheme the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, gave his pledge regarding the military service of unmarried men. It is now necessary to redeem that pledge in order to maintain the voluntary principle as regards the service of married men in the future.

So far as we had been able to provide for the large increase of the army and its maintainance on a purely voluntary system, I personally always hoped we should be able to finish the war successfully without changing the system which has done so well, and which has given such splendid material in the field as the soldiers now fighting in the different theatres of the war.

I do not consider the change proposed should be regarded in the light of any derogation of the principle of voluntary service in this country. It only affects during the period of the war one class of men, amongst whom there are undoubtedly a certain number who have but a poor idea of their duties as citizens, and require some persuasion greater than an appeal to bring them to the colours. Whilst there are in the class affected some such shirkers, there are no doubt many whose reasons for not joining will be found valid, and I am very far from wishing it to be thought that all those to whom the new proposals will apply can be described by the term I have used for some of them.

Many of these probably have conflicting calls upon them, and would be only too happy that the Government should resolve the doubts which they have been unable to decide for themselves.

In making these remarks I speak only as a soldier with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war, and I feel sure that everyone will agree when I say that the fullest and fairest trial has been given to the system which I found in existence, and of which I felt it my duty to make the best use.

We are now asking Parliament to sanction a change, as it has been proved that in the special circumstances of this utterly unprecedented struggle the existing system, without modification, is not equal to maintaining the army which is needed to secure victory.

PANAMA CANAL STILL SLIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PANAMA, Jan. 24.

Colonel Goethals states that he cannot predict the date for the reopening of the canal on account of the uncertainty of the movement of the slides.

MONASTIR BOMBARDED

FORTY-FIVE FRENCH AIRCRAFT ENGAGED.

HEAVY DAMAGE EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 24.

Forty-five French aircraft bombarded Monastir on January 23rd and heavily damaged the railway station, railway-lines, barracks and ammunition depots.

LATER.

Over 200 bombs were dropped on Monastir and the neighbouring enemy positions. Another squadron dropped a hundred bombs on the positions at Ghevgheli. All returned safely.

ALLIES' FIND AT SALONIKA.

SECRET STORE OF PETROL SEIZED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A telegram from Salonika says a secret store of 15,000 litres of petrol, has been discovered and seized by the French authorities.

General Sarrail immediately informed M. Skouloudis.

Bakers have struck owing to lack of flour. Bread is at famine prices.

GRÆCO-ENTENTE LOAN.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING FAVOURABLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 24.

Graeco-Entente loan negotiations are progressing favourably and nearing a conclusion.

GERMANISATION OF SERBIA.

EX-MINISTERS REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A French war correspondent telegraphs that the Germans requested three Serbian ex-Ministers to convoke a Serbian electoral body, whereupon the Kaiser would open a new Parliament with the view to having one of his sons or an Austrian Prince made King of Serbia.

The ex-Ministers refused. Their fate is unknown.

Germany is refusing to allow even Neutrals to leave Serbia and Americans are making representations on the subject.

GREEK ELECTIONS FARCE.

NEW CHAMBER ADJOURNED INDEFINITELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 24.

The second Parliament of Greater Greece met but attracted little attention in view of the special circumstances of the elections. The galleries were scarcely occupied. The American Minister was the only diplomat present.

Even the Deputies were so few that the election of President had to be postponed.

The Chamber has adjourned indefinitely.

EAST COAST RAIDS.

4 AEROPLANES AND 2 SEAPLANES PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant said that four military aeroplanes and two seaplanes ascended in East Kent, but the raiders had a big start and could not be overtaken.

Anti-aircraft guns on the shore and afloat fusiladed them.

MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL

INCIDENT BEING DRAMATISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Two well-known French playwrights are completing a three act play entitled "The Murder of Edith Cavell."

REIGN OF TERROR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GREAT HOSTILITY AGAINST ENVER.

50,000 GERMAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A telegram from Salonika says 50,000 German troops have arrived in Constantinople.

They are intended to support Enver Pasha who is governing by terror alone.

Swift, secret execution of Turks suspected of disaffection, is of daily occurrence.

Twenty-one Turkish officers were thrown into the Bosphorus in one night with stones round their necks before the arrival of the German Army.

There have been many broils between Turks and Germans.

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A French wireless states that on January 12th a large crowd of women and children demonstrated in front of the Ministries in Berlin against the reduction of the bread allowance. They were dispersed by the police, many being killed and injured. A large number also were arrested.

FRESH RIOTING AT LEIPZIG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable, dated, London, January 24, says:—

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent reports fresh rioting at Leipzig. Troops have been sent from Cologne.

POPE'S PEACE OFFICES.

BELGIAN PRIEST'S VERSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A New York Telegram states that the British Embassy announces that a distinguished Belgian priest lately received by the Pope states, that the Pope told him he would never consent to offer his good offices for the re-establishment of peace, unless Belgium had all her territories, liberties and international rights restored, without prejudice to her claim for adequate indemnity and restitution of private property.

PUBLIC ECONOMY.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES TO BE CLOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Government has decided that all public museums and galleries shall be closed on the grounds of economy. The step will be the means of saving a quarter of million sterling annually.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISM.

NO DOUBT ABOUT VICTORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In an interview Mr. Lloyd George said that Germany would very shortly feel England's whole weight in the war.

We now had one of the greatest armies in the world and it would shortly be best equipped.

Further, the war had produced a new industrial Britain. Scores of millions worth of automatic machinery had been erected and would enormously affect industries at the end of the war. So far from the country being impoverished, the country would be richer in everything constituting real wealth.

He emphasised that the Allies were as united as ever, and victory was undoubted.

WATER STILL RISING IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

Water is still rising at Oitzann and Broek and many more houses are suffering, while at Purmerend, despite a south wind tide, rose in an unprecedented manner and the new south portion of the town has been evacuated.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIANS' IMMENSE DIFFICULTIES.

ADVANCE THROUGH SHOULDER HIGH SNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The difficulties of the Russians in the Caucasus is described in the narrative of an officer received in Petrograd.

For weeks a column was on the summit of a mountain, 11,000 feet high, east of Erzerum, exposed to a blizzard which burried shelters in fifteen foot drifts and blew huts to pieces. The position was critical when at length they were ordered to march.

The hurricane was furious when they began to descend the snowclad precipices. The men marched in single file and forced a way through snow shoulder high. Rifles were fired as a guide to those behind. The uniforms became sheets of ice and masks of ice covered their faces. Guns were lowered by ropes, but not a man was lost. They had their reward in the panic which their unexpected appearance produced in the Turks. The Russians covered 180 miles in a few days.

Their right wing is approaching Trebizond.

RAID ON LIBAU-ROMAY RAILWAY.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT BY LETT VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.

A brilliant raid on the Libau-Romay railway has been made by Lettish volunteers.

They crawled up to the line in broad daylight, killed the German sentry and cut ten yards of the line.

Then a Lett dressed in the sentry's cloak gave line clear to an approaching troop train which was smashed up and hundreds were killed.

BELGIAN MOTOR MACHINE-GUN CORPS.

REVIEWED BY THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Belgian motor machine-gun corps sent to Russia taree months ago has been reviewed by the Tsar prior to its departure from Petrograd for the front.

MINOR OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

HEAVY RAINS IN NYASALAND.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that there had been only minor operations in East Africa.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien would embark for East Africa after a short stay in Cape Town, whither he had proceeded for consultation with the Union Government.

Heavy rains have impeded operations in Nyasaland.

THE PERSIA OUTRAGE.

NO AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE INVOLVED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Governmenthas informed the United States Ambassador that no Austrian submarine was involved in the sinking of the Persia.

INDIAN FRENCH SUBJECTS.

APPEAL TO VOLUNTEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

A Chandernagore correspondent says that the French Government has issued a circular to their Indian French subjects calling upon them to volunteer for war. The volunteers will have to begin with an immediate training and a pay of Rs. 30 will be granted to each besides other allowances. The local officials are giving hopes to educated youths that they may even be raised to the posts of Captains and Lieutenants according to their ability and courage in the field.

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

INFANTRY ATTACK FOILED.

GERMAN BATTERY SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

A communiqué says:—There was a violent enemy bombardment near the mouth of the Yeer, in the region of Nieuport, the Germans firing twenty thousand shells.

The infantry tried to debouch, but our curtain of fire prevented them leaving their trenches, except in the case of a few parties which our fire immediately dispersed.

The artillery on both sides was very active in the region of Boesinghe, Hetsas and Steenstraete.

Small parties of the enemy who attempted to cross the canal at Hetsas were thrown back by infantry and maxim fire.

The enemy in Artois, west of the Arras-Lens road, after exploding a mine tried a fresh attack which was immediately arrested by grenades and rifle fire.

A second attack farther south was equally unsuccessful.

Our batteries north of Soissons wrecked the German trenches at Hill 129, east of Godat farm.

In the Rheims district our artillery, guided by aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ENEMY FORTS AND ENCAMPMENTS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A communiqué says:—There was activity with grenades and aerial torpedoes in Artois.

French batteries bombarded German conveys at Roye.

Ten shells were fired into Nancy.

French air squadrons bombed the German forts in the region of Rheims and the encampments at Middlekerke and Houllhulst.

BRITISH EXPLODE A MINE.

ENEMY TRENCHES MUCH DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A British communiqué says:—Last night we exploded a mine near St. Eloi, damaging the enemy's trenches considerably.

To-day we bombarded the trenches north-east of Armentieres, damaging them considerably.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Small patrols penetrated the enemy's wire near Verlorenhoek and fired from the parapet into a trench which was strongly held. They retired without casualties.

To-day artillery on both sides was active about Loos. There have been bombardments about Hooge, Saint Jean and Pilken. Near Pilken we silenced the enemy's trench mortars with artillery fire.

AIR FIGHTS IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that during the past four weeks thirteen British and nine, probably eleven, German aeroplanes had been lost in Flanders.

We had carried out six raids and the enemy thirteen. We were using 138 machines and the enemy twenty, while 1,227 British flew over the German lines and only 310 over ours.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

INTER-IMPERIAL ARRANGEMENT SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Dealing with question of a double income-tax "The Times" suggests an inter-Imperial arrangement, whereby the income-tax of colonial merchants or companies with offices in Britain should be equitably divided between the Exchequers of the Mother Country and each interested Dominion, so as to relieve firms of separate liabilities to income-tax under different governments at all their places of business.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons Sir John Rees asked a question drawing attention to the removal of the headquarters of the Bombay Tramways Company to Bombay in order to avoid the double income-tax, and asking for the remedy of the grievance in the forthcoming budget.

Mr. McKenna replied that the Company operated tramways outside the United Kingdom and was owned predominantly by persons resident in India. These circumstances suggested that considerations apart from the income-tax might have influenced the Company's decision.

BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE MASTER'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

INDIAN TRADE AND WAR.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association held last night, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, the Master, delivered the following speech:—

It affords me infinite pleasure to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of the Committee and those of the past Masters who have been able to attend the Committee meetings, for the sympathy and valuable assistance they have rendered to me during my year of office as Master of this Association.

It will be seen from the report that the number and importance of the subjects dealt with have been a great deal above the average of previous years. The war of course is largely responsible for the increase of work undertaken by the Association during the past year.

The war, gentlemen, continues with all its appaling horrors and ruthless sacrifice of life and treasure.

A year ago, Mr. Clarke, my immediate predecessor in the chair, said in the course of his able speech that the trouble arising out of and in consequence of the war had not effected the trading community as such to a very material degree. I regret to say say that I am not in a position to endorse this remark to-day. The consequences of this awful world-wide upheaval are being increasingly felt even here in India. The chief difficulties experienced during the past year have been the complete cutting off of some supplies, the uncertainty in obtaining others and the difficulties and expensiveness of transit. The general effect has been a very large increase in prices.

IMPORTS OF "FIRE WATER."

In this connection I may mention that certain trades are particularly affected by such measures passed through the British Parliament, as for instance the Immature Spirits Registration Act. You will find reference to this in the committee's report. The Committee has taken up this subject and it is still under consideration. The general effect of this enactment has been to make illegal the release from Bonded Warehouses for Home consumption of spirits younger than three years old. Although it does not apply to export trade, the effect of it has been to seriously disturb the spirit market and to so send up the price of existing stocks that quotations for export of spirits of three years and upwards by Home manufacturers are very much higher. But that is only one side of the difficulty as far as this country is concerned. Although the Act has certainly stopped Home consumption yet there is absolutely no limit to the exportation into India of spirits which should never be allowed to enter the country. The Home Government succeeded in proving the necessity of prohibiting the sale of this what may be called "Fire Water" (it cannot by any stretch of language be called whisky) in the United Kingdom. Yet it appears as though it was in the opinion of Government a product good enough for the people of India. India it seems is a fit and convenient place to be used as a dumping ground for the whole bye products of the continent of Europe. I believe the Wine, Spirits and Beer Association of India have not been successful in their endeavours to get the Government of Bengal Presidency to take action on lines similar to those laid down in the Immature Spirits Registration Act. Gentlemen, the necessity is so plainly urgent that we look forward with every confidence to the Bombay Government maintaining tradition by taking the lead in this most important matter. In the words of Mr. Asquith we shall "wait and see" and I may add with every confidence that what I have forecasted will prove to be the case.

FAMINE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

But of all industries affected by the war, gentlemen, there is not one effected to quite the same extent as the chemical industry and very particularly those products entering into medicine and pharmaceutical products generally. It is no exaggeration to state that at this very moment there is what may be called a perfect famine in regard to certain products absolutely essential to the health of the people. I shall this evening only give a few figures by way of illustrating what I mean.

I will first take quinine and its salts. The price of sulphate of quinine this time last year was roughly Rs. 12 a lb. In the course of the past year it has been up as high as Rs. 40 per lb. and in London it actually touched six shillings an ounce. The total world's output of quinine averages 17 million ounces per annum. Of this quantity, before the outbreak of war, two or three German factories turned out over five million ounces annually. With the export of quinine strictly prohibited from Germany the result has been that certain speculators at Home and other places have so manipulated the quinine market that prices have gone up by leaps and bounds.

Another product very largely used in medicine, particularly at the present time, is Chloral. The usual price of this is about Rs. 2 a lb; it is to-day sold at Rs. 20.

The product known in commerce as Aspirin (acetly Salicylic acid) was sold at Rs. 1-8 a lb. it is now Rs. 50 per lb. a rise of over 3,000 per cent.

Even our old friend Epsom Salts (Magnes Sulphas) has gone up over 100 per cent.

Taking again the following:

Phenacetin: before the war Rs. 3, now Rs. 36, rise 1,200 per cent.
Salol: before the war Rs. 1-12, now Rs. 28, rise 1,600 per cent.
Salicylate of Soda: before the war Rs. 1-12, now Rs. 18, rise 1,035 per cent.
Salicylic Acid: before the war Re. 1, now Rs. 14, rise 1,400 per cent
Bismuth Salts: before the war Rs. 10, now Rs. 23, rise 233 per cent.
Bromides: before the war Rs. 1-12, now Rs. 13, rise 723 per cent.

These are only a few items, but everything in fact has more than quintipled in price. Gentlemen, this is a matter which calls for the most careful and urgent attention of Government.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES COMMITEE.

India in fact is more helpless than any other country in the whole world in this respect. It is all the more satisfactory to note therefore that the Government of India has at last moved to some extent in regard to this matter by appointing a committee called the Indigenous Industries Committee. It is greatly to be hoped that this committee in the course of its labours will not overlook the necessity of investigating the claims of industries other than those in which only Mill-owners are specially interested.

I may here state that immediately on hearing that this committee had been appointed at a meeting in Poona a letter was sent to Government, placing at its disposal certain members of this association fully competent with their expert experience to supply useful information. The offer was politely declined. A few weeks later, Mr. Thomas the Secretary of the indigenous Industries Committee, thought it necessary to consult the Association in regard to some matter of a technical nature. This information was immediately offered and I may add that if any similar applications in this connection are received Government may rest assured no pains will be spared to satisfactorily comply with them.

While on this delicate subject of recognition and representation I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating our sister association in Rangoon on having recently been asked to name one of its members for nomination by Government to a seat in the Burma Legislative Council. Gentlemen, it is indeed very singular that the Bombay Presidency Trades Association should now enjoy the unique distinction of being the only Presidency Trades Association without legislative representation.

ALIEN ENEMY TRADERS.

I come now to a matter which has occupied a great deal of time and trouble during the past year, namely, the question of alien enemy traders. Gentlemen, of the activities of the alien enemy we are painfully aware. The Committee is on the whole to be congratulated upon having been able to frustrate in a very large measure these activities. I have now on behalf of the Committee and the whole Association to thank Government most cordially for the very great courtesy and sympathy it has shown towards the many representations, personal and otherwise, which have been made in the course of the year, but, I may add, that while tendering these grateful acknowledgements of the manner in which these representations have been treated and the steps taken to give effect to the various proposals put forward to attain the end the Committee sought, the Association is still of opinion that there is yet much room for further action on the part of Government.

It is most gratifying to feel that Government is more and more disposed to recognise the general utility of this Association to judge from the numerous occasions on which its assistance has been requisitioned when important army contracts have been in the course of placement. We have reason to believe that this ready co-operation and advice given by the Association's members have been duly appreciated by the Government officials concerned.

MILK SUPPLY.

It is also a source of satisfaction to the committee that one of the members of the Association was in a position to assist Government to a very material extent by way of tendering expert advice to those officially connected with the control of one of the most important industries affecting the health of the community,—I refer to the question of milk supply.

A sub-committee was appointed by this Association a short time ago to frame proposals for bringing about improvements in existing conditions, but while this most important work was in hand Government nominated a Committee to deal with the subject and it is in my opinion a matter of sincere congratulation that Government has deemed it desirable in the public interest to include amongst its nominees a valuable and much esteemed member of our Association. We are watching the labours of this Committee, appointed by Government, with much hope and sympathy.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Gentlemen, I now come to a subject upon which much time and attention have been expended by the Association for many months past. I refer to the question of utilising to the fullest extent and advantage the voluntary services of its members and their employees in a military capacity. I particularly wish to refer at some length to this subject because I find there is a most erroneous impression in some important circles as to the attitude of this Association in regard to military service. How this impression arose I cannot say. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war it was realised by this Association that a Trades Company should be raised and attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. It is exceedingly pleasing to record that in the first year of its existence our Company has had the honour of securing one of the most coveted prizes within the gift of the corps for all round general proficiency.

The Association has now, by way of stimulating the Company to further good work and in recognition of the success already achieved, offered for the acceptance of the commandant in its behalf a valuable and suitable trophy, the exact form of which is left to the decision of that officer.

As a further instance of the readiness of the trading community to respond to its country's urgent call and bear its fair share of the imperial burden at this critical and difficult hour in the Empire's history, I may mention that a good number of the principals and a large number of assistant of the local trading firms have gone to the front and have rendered a very satisfactory account of themselves, while a goodly proportion have been rendering important and valuable service in connection with local garrison work.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has recently formulated a scheme for making military training compulsory. I am pleased to say that our Committee having very carefully considered the scheme, regard it with much sympathy, and while supporting it in every possible way have associated themselves with the request that Government should appoint a commission to call evidence with a view to a further consideration of the question in all its important bearings.

NEW PORT TRUST RATES.

There is only one more subject to which I would briefly refer. The New Rates and Regulations of the Bombay Port Trust, which came into force in the early part of the year, were viewed with the greatest possible concern by the Association many of its members being very materially affected thereby. The Bombay Port Trust authorities were approached and our grievances were laid before them. I greatly regret to report that while the Port Trust authorities received the deputation with every courtesy and although a definite promise was given that such representations to the Trustees would be made as would tend to remove the difficulties and hardships complained of, no substantial modification has so far been effected in the rates charged. This is the more inexplicable when it is recalled that a definite statement was made at the interview by the Docks Manager that it was never the intention of the authorities to increase revenue but simply substitute for the old system a new system of levying charges.

Gentlemen, I have attempted to place before you in clear language what have been the efforts, the aims and aspirations of this Association's committee during the past twelve months. Much has been attempted; a great deal has been accomplished. There is a very large amount of work still to be done and in the near future the Association will very carefully consider the new state of affairs, which will inevitably arise at the end of the war.

GERMAN TRADE IN FUTURE.

It is inconceivable that the old conditions will be allowed to continue and never again should we permit Germany to have the upper hand in commerce, at any rate in this country, and have us at its mercy as has been the case in the past. Proposals will shortly be formulated and placed for the careful consideration of the Committee, with a view to bring about a still closer unity and co-operation between this Association and the other sister associations of India and Burma. Our object will be to press certain proposals upon the Government of India as will meet the new conditions which will arise upon the conclusion of peace.

In my opinion the time has now arrived when all the sister Trades Associations should show far greater co-operation and I cannot see why we cannot in the near future, and sooner rather than later, arrange for a Trades Conference, such as has been suggested from time to time.

It was stated only the other day by the Chairman of the Unionist Business Committee in London that Germany would be horrified if the British Empire announced its determination to make what has been called the Central European Treaty System, brought into existence by Germany for the exclusive benefit of Germany, an absolute impossibility in the future, and he also said that if it was known in Germany that in the future the resources of the British Empire would be used for the benefit of the people of that Empire there would be such a panic that the war would be materially shortened. Gentlemen, the Trades Associations of India can do something to bring about this most desirable end.

Finally, I have now to give an expression of this Association's appreciation of the honours conferred by Government upon members in the course of the past year. Our immediate past Master, Mr. Clarke, has been honoured by the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for able, arduous and continuous work during the war, on behalf of the State. Mr. Duncan Fraser has been made a J.P. and so has our esteemed Secretary, Mr. R. D. Hughes.

It is a joy to all of us to find that our Secretary (whose health has been completely restored) has been able to give this Association both in a personal and in an official capacity inestimable service during these critical and responsible times. Without Mr. Hughes our record in the past would not be what it is.

It is my hope and belief that our Association has a brilliant future before it.

MISADVENTURE AT SHIKAR.

ENGINEER AND ASSISTANT BADLY MAULED BY TIGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mr. Gregory, an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Martin & Co., at their iron ore mines on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and his assistant Mr. Crow are in the Presidency General Hospital suffering from somewhat severe injuries. While out shooting they fired at and wounded a tiger, which managed, however, to make good its escape. They went out the next day in search of the animal, which unexpectedly bounded towards them from a bush and seized Mr. Gregory by the left arm, causing severe injuries. It then attacked Mr. Crow. It was eventually shot. The two injured men were brought by trolley to the nearest railway station and thence brought to Howrah. Both are reported to be progressing favourably.

BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ELECTIONS.

PROVISIONAL RELULTS.

MOST OF SITTING MEMBERS RETAIN THEIR SEATS.

The provisional results of the Bombay Municipal Ratepayers' elections were declared yesterday. From these it appears that most of the sitting members have retained their places, and only a few of the new candidates have been able to come in. There were contested elections in all the wards, except in Bhuleshwar where three of the candidates had withdrawn their candidature before voting commenced. In every other ward the contest was very keen as the figures would show. This almost even voting, was however confined to the successful candidates and the margin of votes between the last among the successful and the first among the defeated candidates was substantially large in almost all the wards.

In the "A" ward thanks to the solid European voting, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain has topped the poll. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, the new-comer, put up a creditable fight by polling no less than 976 votes and securing second place.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji heads the polling in the "B" Ward, with 1,422 to his credit, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola securing second place in the list with 1,381 votes.

Mr. M. D. Khakhar, the new-comer, tops the polling in the "C" Ward with 2,290 votes, Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati getting the second position with 1,646 votes.

In the "D" Ward Sir Bhalchandra Krishna leads with 2,007 votes. In this ward all the sitting members have been re-elected.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi who heads the poll in the "E" Ward is a new-comer so far as the present elections are concerned but he has been a member of the Corporation in former years. Mr. Salehbhoy C. Barodawala has missed securing the top position by only seven votes and comes in second with 936 votes to his credit. Mr. M A. Haveliwala, the new-comer, has defeated Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin with a wide margin of votes. Mr. J. Baptista who is in England at present has been able to poll no less than 841 votes even in his absence.

In the "F" Ward Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar, though he polled a goodly number of votes, has not been able to oust the sitting members.

In the "G" Ward, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and Dr. M. C. Javle have had an easy walk over.

The names of those, who are members of the existing Corporation, are marked with an asterisk in the list.

The following are the provisional results of the elections:—

A (FORT) WARD—6 SEATS.

		Votes.
*1.	The Hon. Mr. J. A. McBain.	1,269
2.	Mr. Rajaram Tukaram	976
*3.	Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	790
*4.	The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha.	696
*5.	Mr. Madhavji Virji	676
*6.	Mr. N. J. Gamadia	673
*7.	Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy.	607
8.	Dr. N. N. Katrak	252

The first six have been elected.

B (MANDVI) WARD—8 SEATS.

*1.	Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji ...	1,422
*2.	The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	1,381
*3.	Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji	1,160
4.	Dr. H. A. Nakhoda	1,147
*5.	Dr. A. S. A. Gaya	1,095
*6.	Dr. P. H. Meisheri	937
*7.	Mr. K. H. Kayani	926
*8.	Mr. Karmali P. Haji	847
9.	Mr. Bhavanji Nagsi	235

The first eight have been elected.

C. (BHULESHWAR) WARD—8 SEATS.

1	Mr. M. D. Khakhar	2,290
*2.	Mr. H. D. Nanavati	1,646
*3.	Dr. J. J. Cursetji	1,553
*4.	Dr. D. B. P. Master	1,493
5.	Mr. M. I. Karte	1,322
6.	Mr. Chandrasen Dwarkadas.	1,281
7.	Mr. S. D. Navalkar	1,248
*8.	Mr. R. S. Navalkar	721

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein A. Pirbhoy, Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Pirbhoy and Mr. J. A. Karachiwala had withdrawn their candidature. The elections were therefore uncontested and the eight have been elected.

D (GIRGAUM) WARD 5 SEATS.

*1.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna ...	2,007
*2.	Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	1,788
*3.	Mr. R. B. Mantri	1,631
*4.	Mr. H. P. Modi	1,587
*5.	Mr. J. B. Petit	1,586
6.	Rao Saheb A. V. Shete ...	1,099
7.	Dr. P. N. Daruwala	603

The first five have been elected.

E (BYCULLA) WARD—5 SEATS.

1.	Mr. S. C. Dhondi	942
*2.	Mr. S. K. Barodawala	936
*3.	Mr. J. Baptista	841
*4.	Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji...	821
5.	Mr. M. A. Haveliwala	784
*6.	Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin	368
7.	Mr. Kasamali J. Pirbhoy .	286

Mr. M. I. Mala and Mr. A. Fazullabhoy had retired from the contest.

The first five have been elected.

F (PAREL) WARD—2 SEATS.

*1.	Dr. S. S. Batliwala	190
*2.	Mr. Rahimtoola C. Ibrahim.	186
3.	Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar	124

The first two have been elected.

G (MAHIM) WARD—2 SEATS.

*1.	The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy	362
*2.	Dr. M. C. Javle	331
3.	Mr. S. K. Bole	99

The first two have been elected.

LOYALTY OF INDIAN MOSLEMS

VETERAN SOLDIER'S VISIT TO LONDON

London is now being visited by an Indian soldier who comes second only to the gallant Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh of Jodhpur for length and variety of service as an Indian Army officer—Colonel Nawab Mahomed Ali Beg, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Nizam of Haiderabad, our greatest Indian ally, writes "The Times." Accompanied by his son, who has been attached to a British regiment in France the Nawab came to serve on a committee in regard to the Indian hospitals in this country. Now that the Indian Army Corps has left France, it will not be necessary to maintains the present large provision here for wounded and invalided Indians, and early in the new year Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk will return to military duty.

The Nawab who is 63 years of age, entered the 3rd Cavalry of the Haidarabad Contingent (in which his father won distinction) in 1857. A keen soldier, he attained rapid promotion, and when Haidarabad led the way in forming Imperial Service contingents, he was appointed to command them. Since 1897 he has been Commander-in-Chief of all the Regular Forces of the Nizam. He has repeatedly seen active service on the North-West Frontier, and in the anti-Boxer Expedition in China in 1900 he had experience, in common with some of the ruling chiefs of the overbearing insolence of German officers. The Nawab was with the Indian Contingent on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation, and enjoys the personal friendship of King George, who decorated him with the Victorian Order when touring in India in 1905-6.

THE OTTOMAN SECESSION.

In conversation with a representative of of "The Times" this veteran warrior said that the work of the Indian contingents in France and elsewhere had demonstrated conclusively that the loylty of the Dependency to Britain was far too strong and deep to be borne down by the crafty designs and efforts of a cruel and remorseless foe. This loyalty on the part of Indian members of the faith to which he himself belonged had stood the strain of the Ottoman secession to the side of the Kaiser, and he was proud to recall the excellent steadying impression made throughout the country by the publication, on the morrow of Turkish participation in the war, of the manifesto of the Nizam, the greatest Mahomedan ruler in India, calling upon the Moslems to adhere firmly to their old and tried loyalty to the British Government, Islam's best friend and protector.

The Nawab expressed the opinion that the decision to remove the Indian troops from France to another sphere of activity was thoroughly wise. They had borne well the strain of prolonged campaigning in circumstances described by the King-Emperor as peculiarly trying for them, and nothing could be better than that they should be transferred to theatres of war with climatic and other conditions less different from those to which they were accustomed. He believed he was interpreting the general feeling of the Indian soldiers when he said that their foremost wish was to be employed where they could render the most effective service to the cause of the King-Emperor.

DR. L. P. JACKS' PARABLE.

"The Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, prefaced with a parable his lecture to the Sociological Society," says the "Christian Commonwealth" on "A Drifting Civilisation."

"Dr. Jacks pictured six men, each independently engaged in the cultivation of his back garden, yet sustaining brotherly relation, and learning from each other by looking over the fence. But this state of things would hardly be the best for the gardens, which required co-operation and a common system. Enter the social reformer, presumably one of the six, an expert in gardening, and a political economist. Result: combination, increased profits; but differences emerge, parties are formed, and time, energy, and intelligence that used to be spent on gardening are now spent on the discussion of rival methods; quarrels ensue, fences are broken down, crops trampled under foot, gardens destroyed, some of the gardeners wounded or slain.

"Thus the new economic system defeated its own object, and in the long run proved less profitable than the old arrangements, which also had advantages from the artistic point of view, the tendency of economic co-operation being to eliminate not only the useful but also the beautiful.

"The moral of the parable was that the true order of civilisation has been inverted; it has been working from the economic instead of from the human end.

"What, when, where the millennium will be none of us can tell. Of this only we can be sure, that if there is to be a millennium, quality, not quantity, is the name of the road which will lead us to our goal."

NO LOTTERY LOANS.

Some papers suggest that loans should be raised by lotteries.

"Looking at the question from the point of view of ultimate advantage, we have no hesitation in saying that the country will gain more by refusing to appeal to the purely speculative instinct," says the "Spectator." "Already there is a very strong feeling throughout the country that those people who are making money out of the war are not merely doing less than their share in the national task, but are *minus* quantities; and if the State were to advertise lotteries, with the necessary appeal to cupidity, it would really be helping to lower the moral tone of the nation."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Fresh Taxation or Retrenchment?

"The Punjabee":—There can be little doubt that any fresh taxing process would be extremely hard for the people of this country. Following the precedent of the Imperial Government, the Government of India tried the expedient of raising war loans, first, a general loan, and secondly, a special loan chiefly for the benefit of the investors of the Postal Savings Bank. The first loan brought, we believe, about four crores, while the second about half a crore of rupees only. This shows that the spare resources of the people are not very large, otherwise the amount raised by the loans would have been much larger than it has been. It is, therefore, extremely doubtful whether any form of taxation would in the circumstances yield any good or desirable results. We must, therefore, rely largely on curtailment of expenditure of administration. It is for the Government to set the example by economic sacrifices needed to support the war. There can be no doubt that the dimensions of the economy that will be needed to meet the deficit will be considerable. Unfortunately in India, economy has generally meant curtailment of expenses over the few minor heads, while leaving intact and untouched the expensive major heads. Retrenchment has been synonymous with the stoppage of promotions or the dispensing with the services of the poor and ill-paid subordinate staff, while leaving untouched the salaries or the allowances of highly paid Gazetted establishment. There are not a few offices in the superior services, the duties of which are more or less, it is generally believed, of a sinecure nature, but their emoluments do not appear to have been touched in any scheme or economy or retrenchment. It is apparent that some vigorous scheme of retrenchment will have to be enforced in the current year. It is to be hoped that the Hon. Finance Member will be able to announce some real economies being effected in the cost of administration while introducing the next Budget.

The "Slacker" in Calcutta.

"The Statesman."—From articles that have recently appeared in the Rangoon press on the volunteer movement in Burma it would appear that the "slacker" occupies a more prominent position in that part of the Empire than he ought to. This phenomenon is by no means confined to Burma. In Calcutta many busy men holding high positions in commercial, professional, and official life, have set a notable example not merely by joining the various local corps, but by regular attendance at parades. On the other hand some younger and more active men are to be seen who belong to no corps, or who, if they do belong to one, do not take their duties sufficiently seriously to make themselves efficient. Of the two latter classes, the man who does not profess to volunteer is unquestionably the more honest, whatever may be said or thought about his patriotism. Much more reprehensible is the attitude of the man who figures on the strength of his corps, but who, owing to his failure to qualify himself, would be worse than useless if an emergency arose. As to the duty of every European in this country to render himself capable of taking part in its defence in case of necessity, that duty, obvious enough before the war was thought of, is surely imperative to-day.

Arms Act Vagaries.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The other day we ventilated the grievances of the people of Nadia in regard to the rigorous application of the Arms Act in granting licenses for guns by the District Magistrate at a time like this, when dacoities are so pretty common. Referring to this, our Krishnaghur correspondent writes:—

"Your editorial paragraph regarding the stringent application of the Arms Act is very much appreciated by the Nadia public. The rigour was introduced by Mr. Lindsay, the officiating District Magistrate. Now that Mr. Mukherjee has joined his post, it is hoped, that he knowing full well the loyalty of the people as well as their helpless condition as was very clearly demonstrated in the Shibpur dacoity trial—will slacken its rigour. We know of a case in which a Sub-divisional Magistrate in this district refused a gun to a respectable wealthy and peaceful zemindar of spotless reputation. And why? Simply because the latter did not pay a very handsome donation to a Girls School and the payment was to be made as a condition precedent to his getting the license. As the amount was much above his means, he was refused a license though the police had reported very favourably and though he was otherwise entitled to it."

An Indian Party in Parliament.

"New India".—The result of the betrayal of India by the Liberal-Radical party, the utter indifference shewn to her interests by handing her over to the Unionist party, pledged to oppose Home Rule in Ireland and equally inimical to Home Rule in India, should be the formation of an Indian Party in the House of Commons, organised on the lines of the Irish Party, and pledged to devote itself to Indian interests. First, we were given a Unionist Secretary of State, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, an opponent of Self-Government, a gentleman knowing nothing of India. Now we are given a Unionist Viceroy, a gentleman said to have charming manners, but practically unknown, who has been a Governor of two States in Australia, not even of the whole Dominion, and has made no mark in politics. Yet he is put to rule India at a moment when the highest genius is needed to steer her aright. With two Unionists, one in England and one in India at the head of affairs, we need a strong Indian Party in the Commons.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

OLD OFFENDER PLEADS GUILTY.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

The First Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Tuesday morning at 10-30 a.m., his Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman presiding.

There are eleven cases for trial during the present sessions, including the case in which two clerks of the Official Assignee's Office and one Marwari are charged with cheating and forgery.

All the accused except one pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. Abdul Kadar Ibrahim, charged with the offence of theft pleaded guilty and admitted a series of previous convictions, his last conviction being in September, 1915.

His Lordship said that the accused was not fit to live in society and sentenced him to transportation for life.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

ACCUSED GETS SIX MONTHS.

EMPEROR *v.* SHANKAR NATHOO.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with attempting to commit rape on one Nakhorbai a girl under 12 years of age. He was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Frank Oliviera, on the 16th December, 1915.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not defended.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the girl Nakhorbai knew the accused since a month previous to 18th November, 1915. On the night of the 18th November 1915 at 9 p.m. Nakhorbai went to the shop of the accused to have a cup of tea. After she left the shop, the accused followed her and took her to a chawl near by and in the verandah of that chawl committed rape on her. Nakhorbai cried out and the Policeman on duty came up and arrested the accused.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution. As the Police Surgeon Dr. Powell could not be present his evidence in the Police Court was tendered and put in.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused but recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ADMINISTRATION OF POISON.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* SHANKAR BABAJEE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

The accused in this case, a Hindu aged 32 was charged under sec. 328 of the Indian Penal Code with administring poison with intent to commit hurt.

Mr. Tarachand appeared for the Crown. Mr. Indrajit Kalubhoy with Mr. S. A. Shete appeared for the accused.

The story of the prosecution was that Bala Santoo, the complainant was a resident of Kolapur. He came to Bombay on Nov. 1st 1915 and put up with one Datoo Bala, his brother-in-law. The accused was related to the complainant being the complainant's wife's sister's husband. Next day the accused went to see the complainant. He took the complainant Datoo to have "faloodа" at a shop at Bhendi Bazaar. From there on their return home they passed a Parsi liquor shop, where the accused pressed the complainant to take some liquor and gave him a glass of liquor. The accused on drinking it felt a burning sensation in the mouth and in the stomach. He examined the glass and found something green inside. He protested to the accused who said that he had put nothing in the glass. The Parsi owner of the shop came out, called a policeman and gave the accused, the complainant and Datoo in his charge. The glass from which the complainant had drunk the liquor was also given into the custody of the policeman.

A short time after drinking the liquor the accused became dizzy was unable to speak and was taken in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. At the Hospital the contents of the stomach were pumped out and sent to the Government Chemical Analyser for examination. The glass from which the accused had drunk the liquor and a handkerchief found with the accused with small green marks on it, were likewise sent to the Analyser.

As to the contents of the stomach the report of the Chemical Analyser stated that the matter vomited did not contain copper sulphate. As to the glass, that it contained copper sulphate and as to the stains on the handkerchief that they were caused by copper sulphate. The Assistant Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital in his report stated that the dizziness, nausea complained of by the complainant might be due to alcohol and the burning sensation complained of by him might be the effect of alcohol poisoning.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown. After hearing the addresses of the counsel and his Lordship's summing-up the jury by a majority of six to three found the accused not guilty. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Sub-Inspector Dadaram, charged Ramkumar Kashi with criminal breach of trust, as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,000.

On the 20th November, the accused was entrusted by his master, Gopaldas Chanulal, a broker, with the amount to make certain payments. He disappeared with the money and a complaint was made to the Police who arrested the accused at Benares. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default of the fine, to a further term of six months' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF FORGERY OF DOCUMENTS.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Raghunathrao of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Girdharlal Harkisondas Mapara, Chandulal Jagjivan Mehta and Raghunath Shevakram, the first two temporary clerks in the Dividend department of the office of the Official Assignee, and the third a "mehta" in certain insolvency matters, with committing forgery of valuable documents, using as genuine forged documents, and cheating in respect of five sums of money, amounting to Rs. 5,843. Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, Balubhai T. Desai, Kampani and R. Solomon defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the first two accused forged certain dividend warrants in the insolvency matters of Tilumal Khubchand, Vaghji Mulji, Murlidhar Jaikissan and Purshotam Ghandhi, forged their creditors' signatures on the dividend warrants and the cheques made in payment of those warrants, cashed the cheques and misappropriated the monies. It was further alleged that the third accused assisted a person, name unknown, in forging a dividend warrant in respect of Rs. 4,143 and getting the payment thereof.

After recording evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CLAIM AGAINST S. M. RAILWAY.

MISSING PACKAGES OF SILVER COINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Mr. Satharajee Padamjee, a merchant in Mysore, has filed a suit in the High Court against the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, for the recovery of two packages of silver coins, the value of which was Rs. 60,000, consigned to him from Gadag by his agent. The defendent company stated they were not liable to pay on the ground that plaintiff when consigning goods did not comply with section 75 of the Railway Act and that the packages were missing. Issues were framed on Monday.

A WOOLFRAM CONTRACT.

INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST A PARTNER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 25.

At the High Court on Monday Mr. Justice Fletcher on the application of Messrs. J. H. Heiroin Morris & Co., of Calcutta, granted an injunction against E. H. Pearson, residing in the State of Jodhpur in Rajputana, restraining the defendant, his servants and agents from dealing with wolfram raised by a syndicate formed for that purpose from certain mines in the Jodhpur State in contravention of the terms of an agreement between the plaintiff firm and the defendant. Counsel for the plaintiff stated that on 30th June, 1914, an agreement was entered into between the parties whereby the defendant was appointed to look after and manage the raising of wolfram at mines, while the plaintiff firm at Calcutta was to be the managing agents for the syndicate. The remuneration of the defendant was to be eight annas in the rupee of net profit of business, after paying all the charges and commission of the managing agents and the plaintiff firm was to recover the remaining eight annas of net profit. Since the business was started two consignments of wolfram were shipped to England, of which accounts were duly made with reference to first shipment and accepted by the defendant. The defandant was trying to obtain release from the agreement by dealing with the raisings.

A REMARKABLE CLASS.

There is a rush in New York to join the 'lead-burning class,' and a waiting list has 'to be kept,' says the "Outlook." "All the members of the class can get work at high wages.

Large sheets of lead were lying on the floor or on work-benches. Over each sheet stood a learner equipped with a portable jet from which issued an intensely hot flame of hydrogen gas mixed with air. This was employed to melt the edges of the sheets lead so that they might be fused together. The process, though seemingly simple, is a delicate and difficult one, and requires several weeks' hard work to learn in all its applications.

Just now, the applications of this process largely concern the omnipresent ramifications of the European war. Every tank that holds sulphuric, nitric, or picric acid, used in making explosives, must be made of sheet lead. The joints of the tank must be 'lead-burned,' for the acid would eat out solder if it were used.

Further, the workbenches and even the floors in powder factories are commonly sheathed in lead, for any projecting nails in woodwork, if struck carelessly, might emit a spark that would blow up the works. The great activity in these lines of manufacture at present has caused an unprecedented demand for lead-burners to make and repair these leaden utensils, benches, and floors.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am thunderstruck to read the information contained in your issue of the 24th instant regarding the passing of a certain resolution abolishing the 'High Court Pleaders' Examination from 1917. I shall feel highly obliged if any of your readers will give full information regarding the said resolution, especially as to the date when it was passed, as it means ruin of hundreds of students.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

THE "NEW INDIA."

ONE SUBSCRIBER LESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

"New India" says it has received a letter saying that the Secretary of State's subscription to "New India" is to be discontinued at once.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

RECIPROCITY AMONG HIGH COURTS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT ALLAHABAD ON APPEARANCE OF COUNSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

At the Allahabad High Court before Sir P. C. Banerji and Mr. Justice Tudball, an interesting discussion took place as to whether a member of the Calcutta High Court could appear and argue cases before the Judges of the Allahabad High Court. In an important 'wakf' case Sir Rash Behari Ghosh of Calcutta for the appellants asked their Lordships' permission to appear before the Sir Rash Behari said he habitually practised in the Calcutta High Court and he could not, therefore, appear before their Lordships without permission.

Dr. Sunderlal said under the rules of the Court their Lordships had power to grant permission to Sir Rash Behari to appear.

Mr. Justice Tudball observed:—"There was only one objection. The Calcutta High Court had persistently refused permission to members of the Allahabad Bar to appear in Calcutta."

Sir Rash Behari Ghosh:—"No, not persistently."

Sir P. C. Banerji:—"Justice Norris refused permission to Mr. Alston to appear in a criminal case."

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, who appeared for the other side, said he was once engaged in the Calcutta High Court with Sir Rash Behari. He did not formally apply and he was advised not to court a negative answer.

Sir Rash Behary Ghosh said he had spoken to the present Chief Justice of Calcutta and to his predecessor and they assured him there was no such rule.

Sir P. C. Banerji remarked that on two or three occasions members of the Calcutta High Court Bar had appeared before the Allahabad Court. The late Mr. Monmohun Ghosh had done so and others some two or three years ago were allowed to appear.

Dr. Sunderlal said if Dr. Ghosh was allowed to appear before their Lordships it was probable the Calcutta High Court might extend the same courtesy to the members of the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. Justice Tudball said personally he should like to have an assurance on that point. He had discussed the matter with at least five judges of the Calcutta High Court for three years and they all told him there was a strong objection in the Calcutta High Court on the point. He thought it was unfair that members of the Allahabad Bar should be excluded from that Court.

Dr. Ghosh:—"Your Lordship never spoke to his Lordship Sir Lawrence Jenkins."

Mr. Justice Tudball:—"No, Dr. Ghosh, nor to the present Chief Justice."

AS OBDURATE AS BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Dr. Sunderlal:—"May I be permitted to suggest that this be made a special case and without making it a precedent for future cases your Lordship might be pleased to grant the permission prayed for. Dr. Ghosh cannot, of course, give any assurance on behalf of his Court to reciprocate the courtesy. It will settle the practice so far as our Court and the Calcutta High Court are concerned in this matter. If, however, the Calcutta High Court remains as obdurate as the Bombay High Court, we of the Bar of this Court will, of course, then object to special permission being granted in future cases.

Sir P. C. Banerji said they would allow Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh to appear before them and they hoped that this would lead to reciprocity between the two Courts.

APPEAL TO ANGLO-INDIANS OF BURMA

A CALL FOR ENLISTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 25.

In an appeal to the Anglo-Indians of Burma issued in the local papers to-day, the Hon. Mr. J. E. Dubern, Vice-President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League and President of its Rangoon branch, asks the members of his community to patriotically forget the mistake made in refusing some Anglo-Indians enlistment in the early days of the war. He requests them to avail themselves of the present opportunity and not to wait till the fruition of the Hon. Mr. Abbott's scheme of proving themselves worthy of their forefathers and tell them that the blood in their veins has lost none of its fighting qualities. He asks the mothers of Anglo-Indians to think of the sacrifices of the mothers of France and emulate at least the sad sacrifices of the mothers and wives of Great Britain. He appeals also to the Government and other employers to grant leave to men and assurance of their future at the end of the war, even if they should return crippled.

The appeal is the result of certain correspondence appearing in the papers anent the observations by one of the daily journals in regard to the attitude of some Anglo-Indian mothers and other relatives being an obstacle in the way of the youth who felt the country's call to be great. In the correspondence it was pointed out that hundreds had offered their services at the beginning of the war, but they were refused for some unknown reasons. The Community considered they had been slighted throughout and asked that their rights be given.

"NO TUMBLED HOUSE"

Dean Inge, preaching in St. Paul's on Christmas Day, said:

"As we owe our all to the past, so we are resolved, God helping us, to "keep the young generations in hail, and bequeath them no tumbled house." That is really why we are fighting—to make the world a tolerable place for our children to live in; to leave them, not our money, which we are sacrificing, but what is better, freedom and hope."

FREE HAND IN MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT BY BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Government of Bengal has issued a press note announcing increased independence given to municipalities in the preparation of their budgets. In 1910 the Bengal Government instituted an experiment of giving four municipalities with an income of over Rs. 1,00,000 a free hand with their budget subject to certain restrictions. The Governor-in-Council is satisfied that the experiment has on the whole, justified itself while at the same time notices in the affairs of the municipalities a growing sense of responsibility and capacity for self-management which encourages him to believe that further confidence in their powers of financial administration would not be misplaced. Under sections 76 and 77 of the Bengal Municipal Act, the municipal budget and reappropriations have, in all cases, to receive sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. The orders already referred to have defined the principles on which Divisional Commissioners should exercise their powers under these sections. It is the intention of the Government that municipalities in general should now enjoy the fullest measure of financial independence allowable under law.

EXTENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE.

The Government have accordingly informed the Divisional Commissioners that instructions issued in 1910 for giving a free hand in framing their budget to four municipalities with an income of Rs. 1,00,000 should be held applicable subject to supervision exercised by Divisional Commissioners over municipal budgets, not only in the case of these four municipalities but as a general rule municipalities will be left a free hand in framing their budgets according to their discretion and Divisional Commissioners will ordinarily be required only to see that the necessary minimum closing balance is retained, that due provision is made for service of all municipal loans and that provisions of the Act and any statutory rules and standing orders of the Government are complied with. While convinced that municipalities in general are now ripe for this concession the Government have not thought it desirable to allow this general relaxation of control over municipal finances without some safeguard against the abuse of this concession by a municipaity for which there may be definite reasons for believing to be unfit for this degree of freedom from control. Such a municipality would be excepted from the effect of these orders but the Government would regard this exception as a disability imposed on grounds of specific maladministration and not as its normal condition.

INTERPRETING OURSELVES TO RUSSIA.

Prof. J. Y. Simpson, Edinburgh, writes to "The Times" saying:—

"In a letter from a distinguished Russian publicist he says:—

"'It is necessary to work hard towards the construction of a strong Russo-British psychical,as well as political, alliance. It would be well if some private society of men of quality—not numerous and without open propaganda—could be formed to work hand-in-hand for a kind of marriage between our nations, and in order not to allow the Germans to reconquer their position, here, which is quite possible if we remain only in the domain of open words, flags, &c.'

"For those who know what the pro-German influence has done, and is doing in Russia, especially in the line of anti-British propaganda, there is not too much that we can do to stem it. And, finally, it is useless, and worse than useless, to send any man from this country to Russia on official work of any kind who is not something of a psychologist and superlatively a man of heart. For he will never understand the Russian people, and certainly they will not understand him."

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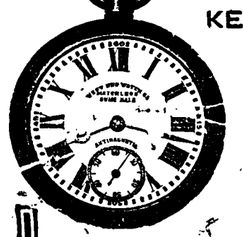
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THE EVACUATION OF SUVLA.

BIGGEST BLUFF KNOWN IN WAR.

HOW THE TURKS WERE OUTWITTED.

MASTERPIECE OF ORGANIZATION.

Mr. G. Ward Price, the well known war correspondent sends to the British Press the following graphic account of the evacuation of Suvla and Anzac zones in the Gallipoli Peninsula by the British and Australian armies in the middle of last month.

It is over at last. Every man, every animal, every baggage cart, and out of—guns all but six, which were intentionally left behind to fire till the last minute and were then destroyed, have been embarked from Suvla and Anzac under the very nose of the unsuspecting Turk. The biggest bluff in the history of the war has been brought off. A new record has been set up, and the British Army and Navy, working hand in hand, have set up a joint triumph of organization which will last long in the annals of war.

Whatever the fruits of this Dardanelles campaign may prove to have been, it will always stand out in any military record for two things—the gallantry of the first landings and the skilfulness of this evacuation. Hard fighting is often the test by which you judge the credit of a successful offensive, but sheer uneventfulness is the best indication of the efficiency with which a retirement has been organized.

DELIBERATE PREPARATION.

There is no harm in saying now, when it is all over, that the price of the success of this operation, less skilfully conducted, might well have been a desperate rearguard action. Every preparation was made for fighting such an action, if necessary, and most people expected it. Yet, as it was, we made our deliberate preparations and deliberately carried them out under the unsuspecting gaze of the Turk. All these masses of men and material were brought down in an extraordinarily short space of time to Anzac and Suvla.

When they were all away, and it was as sure as careful search and tally could make it that not a single man was left behind, the few stores we did not bring away were set on fire. They were chiefly bully beef, biscuit, and rice, and were a very small proportion of the supply which is habitually kept there. Next, the break-waters, which we had built of old hulks, were smashed by shellfire at short range from the ships. And though the marching down and embarking of the troops was stealthily done, this store-burning and pier-smashing must have been seen and heard by every Turk in the Peninsula.

Yet even then the Turks, though puzzled, apparently never realized that anything unusual was going on, and as this ship was steaming away this morning, when all had been over for some hours, the Turkish gunners in an erratic way had begun as the sun rose to shell the beaches and places like Hill Ten, which were formerly our artillery positions, though not so much as a mess-room cat was there.

LORD KITCHENER'S SURVEY.

The decision to leave Suvla and Anzac was reached after long deliberation. The final word in an operation of this magnitude comes from home, and it was given there on Lord Kitchener's return from the Dardanelles. During his visit to the scene of operations here Lord Kitchener not only met and discussed the position with General Monro and the generals commanding under him, but came ashore himself, both at Suvla and Anzac, and climbed at each place to an observation post where the actual geographical and military characteristic of the problem lay before his eyes. What over his views were before he came to the Peninsula, it is certain that Lord Kitchener himself went home to London convinced that evacuation here was the wisest course, and in this judgment he was in accord with the conclusion which responsible generals on the spot had reached.

To understand what this operation implied you need to consider the situation at Anzac, and Suvla as Lord Kitchener found it when he climbed up to Russell's Top at Anzac, and to the old corps observation station at Suvla on November——. He had before his eyes at those two places a continuous front of some 12 miles from the left of Suvla to the right of Anzac, along which we were locked with the enemy in a close embrace of parallel trenches, and a more variegated, eventful, and confusing line of trenches it would be difficult to imagine. Nature had far more to do with sighting them than the arts of military engineering. Some ran along the top of sheer faces of rock 600ft. above sea-level, some almost below it in the flat and marshy plain; some had only seven yards of neutral ground separating them from the enemy's parapet, others were half a mile away from the Turkish lines. It was a front that twisted and turned in all sorts of awkward angles, making a bewildering series of unscientific but inevitable salients and re-entrants.

ANZAC AND SUVLA POSITIONS.

In a country where Nature is so unmethodical in her designs we could not afford to be too particular, and the variety of our positions was such that, while one trench would be so low-lying that to upset a mess-tin would almost inundate it, there would be trenches in the same division less than half a mile away only approachable by such steep saps cut through the dry rock that officers there would count themselves lucky if they could be allowed a half-gill of water for the whole process of bathing, shaving, and washing.

Along most of this line the advantage of the artillery position is with the Turks, who hold the entire length of the mountain chain that barred our view to the eastward. At Anzac, where this chain draws close up to the sea, we disputed the ridge with them, each clinging to one side.

Anzac, the southern section of the joint position we have just evacuated, is one of the two places where we first landed in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Australians and the New Zealanders forced their way ashore there on April 25, and on the first day drove the Turks off the ridges overlooking the beach which we had held from then till this morning. It was first distinguished as Gaba Tepe, the name of the cape to the north of which the Australians landed, but it was not long in taking the rebus name of Anzac, made up of the initials of the words "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps." There was fierce fighting here in the early days, and trench warfare has gone on uninterruptedly, for the lines are so close set, as they are on the crest of the sharp ridge, that even "rest billets"—if such a name can be given to the tiers, dug-outs, and caves cut in the face of the sheer cliff—were within short range of a trench mortar, if not of a hand-thrown bomb, and the Australians, who had a far more keenly-developed taste for fighting than their enemies, harassed the Turk night and day.

The Suvla left wing position, just given up, was partly the result of an independent landing on August 6, but Anzac joined herself up with her new neighbour by hard fighting, lasting several weeks, along the coastal ridges to the north. Both Anzac and Suvla have grave disadvantages as positions to be held against an enemy, but the actual features of each are largely the converse of those of the other.

Suvla is a place of broad spaces, commanded at long range by artillery; Anzac is cramped and small, and under fire at short range to snipers. At Suvla you can get about on a horse, or even, by keeping to the roads which we have made, in a motor-car; at Anzac the only kind of transport that would be any good to you would be a cog-wheel railway. The Turks can see you almost anywhere at Suvla, but only at a distance of five miles or so through glasses; at Anzac they get glimpses of you just from one or two points, but the "Snipers' Nest," for instance, which is one of those points, is only 800 yards from the beach.

THE EVACUATED LINE.

The whole line which we decided to evacuate began on the seashore north of Suvla at a point where the rocky coast, running up into little coves, looks for all the world like the edge of Devan. It first of all climbs over a steep ridge called Kiretch Tepe, which runs down to form Buyuk Kemikli, or Suvla Point. Then the parallel lines of trenches, which you can see quite plainly from the shore of Suvla Bay, come down to a cup-like plain, which runs inland from the bay up to Big and Little Anafarta, villages, and is closed by the black line of the Kavak Tepe range to the eastward, a thousand feet high.

The plain is flat, dotted with isolated trees, and split up into many fields. The chief feature of it is the famous Salt Lake, across the dry bed of which our men had to advance under heavy shrapnel fire at the August landing, but which since the south-westerly gales at the end of November has been filled with water, and spreads out an impassable water barrier behind Lala Baba, an isolated hill on the shore at the southern end of Suvla Bay, where was the Headquarters of one of our divisions, and which was one of our three embarcation points. Level with the Salt Lake our line was bastioned by Chocolate Hill and Green Hill, both under 200ft. high, and both honeycombed with our trenches and dug-outs. Passing these two points, it declined again into another flat and marshy plain that links with the mountainous position of Anzac, to which the trenches gradually climbed by way of Hill 60 and "The Apex."

To the inexperienced eye indeed the arrangements we had made there had the air of being themselves the haphazard product of a gigantic disaster. At Suvla especially the shore is dotted with calamitous-looking, stranded wrecks, canted pathetically on their sides. Some of these, however, are hulks filled with sand and carefully sunk to serve as breakwaters. Others are used as jetties for ships to come alongside.

Besides these there were small wooden stages at Suvla, at Lala Baba, and at Anzac. It needed nothing more than a brisk southerly gale to smash some of these jetties, as they were smashed by the hurricane at the end of November, while, even if they stood firm, a heavy swell on the sea would have been sufficient to make it difficult to embark guns or take off troops—such a gale indeed sprang up 24 hours after the evacuation was completed.

The fact that the weather which did prevail was entirely calm and in every way as perfect as could have been imagined counted for an immense part in the success of the undertaking. By the time the order came from home which set the machinery in motion the moon, indeed, was giving a good deal of light, and it was within a couple of days of full when the final clearance was actually made.

THE FINAL SCENES.

By 4 in the morning everybody was off and parties going in to fetch off any stragglers—a few who had missed their way in the labyrinth of trenches—were fetched off at Anzac as late as 8 in the morning. The medical staff and orderlies who had remained behind in one of the hospitals to receive the wounded, of whom there were fortunately none, had also to be fetched off as well as the men who had stayed ashore to fire piles of boxes containing bully beef, biscuits, and so on which we decided to leave.

At 3.26 the Anzac people exploded a huge mine between them and the Turks on Russell's Top, which is the neck between the two ridges along which it was undesirable that the Turks should follow us. This had the desired effect. The Turks thought the Australians were attacking and kept up a furious rifle fire for 40 minutes.

At daybreak every transport was clear of the Bay and only the warships were left.

The Turks had no inkling of the true position of affairs, for they began to fire on Lala Baba and Chocolate Hill, where there was not a soul. Against Hill 10 they evidently bore malice, for they plastered its modest crest with high explosive for hours, and were still doing so when the battleship in which I was left the Bay at 9 o'clock. They continued firing until 11 in the morning, when they doubtless realized the painful truth.

It remains to be said that on Monday night a tremendous southerly gale sprang up out of a clear sky, accompanied by heavy rainstorm. The Suvla trenches must now be deep in water, and what remained of the landing-stages at Suvla Bay and Anzac will have been washed away. We finished, as the Turks will note with interest, just in time. The withdrawal was effected in the face of an army of 85,000 Turks. The enemy was completely taken in.

Besides the divisional troops, hospitals and other special units had to be evacuated. At Anzac were the Australian Division and the combined Australian-New Zealand Division who formed the original Anzac Army Corps and whose deeds have made the world ring with the names of the two antipodean Dominions. There were besides another Australian Division, which had not had time to emulate the deeds of its comrades, and an Indian Brigade. The 54th Division was removed before the grand evacuation began.

TRIUMPH OF YUAN-SHI-KAI.

"Judging by the latest utterances of the Chinese Press, it may be assumed that the final act in the movement for the restoration of the monarchy will take place without much further delay (probably at the Chinese New Year) in the Grand Ceremony of Enthronement," writes Mrs. J. O. P. Bland in the "Observer."

"The advice tendered by the Allied Powers to the Chinese Government concerning the expediency of postponing this final step, with a view to averting disturbances by the Republican faction, has been met by reassurances, which appear to be justified, that there exists no cause for serious apprehension on this score. With the exception of a small body of professional agitators of the Sun-Yat-Sen stamp, there seems to be at present no organised opposition to the restoration of the monarchical system.

"The opposition which found expression in the vernacular Press up till last month has disappeared, in fact, with the first breath of foreign intervention in the matter."

mothers and grand-daughters, wives and sisters.

Soldiers are not much more frequently seen—scarcely seen *en masse* at all in the towns—than during an annual manœuvre month. The less so for the vital and costly reason that on the long aretes of the High Alps and the Jura, and over each kilometre of Switzerland's lower frontiers is stretched one of the finest of European armies, on a sort of vast sentinel duty, day and night, 'lest no harm come to the Republic.' None has come yet, and none is expected "*Montes in circuitu ejus*"—the snow-covered and granitic peaks and signal ridges of the Bernese Oberland, the Valais, the Grisons, and the Juras utter their mute psychologic reminders, not only of their being a precious factor in Switzerland's security against easy invasion, but also of how trivial is all the destructiveness of a mad mankind, if measured against the apparently unassailable immutable strength and permanence of Nature.

The defence evidence in the Benares Conspiracy Case is reaching the end. A few more witnesses were examined yesterday and it is expected that all the witnesses will be over by to-day.

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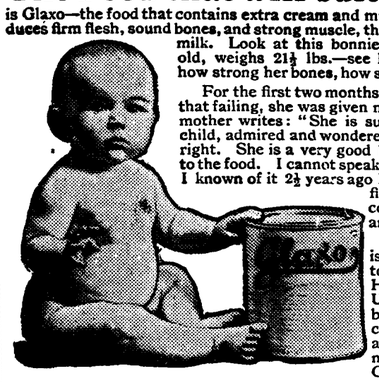

For the first two months she had breast milk, but that failing, she was given nothing but Glaxo. Her mother writes: "She is such a fine, firm, healthy child, admired and wondered at, as she sits bolt upright. She is a very good baby, which I put down to the food. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo: had I known of it 2½ years ago I would not have lost my first lovely baby, who could keep nothing down and died at 8 months."

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Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

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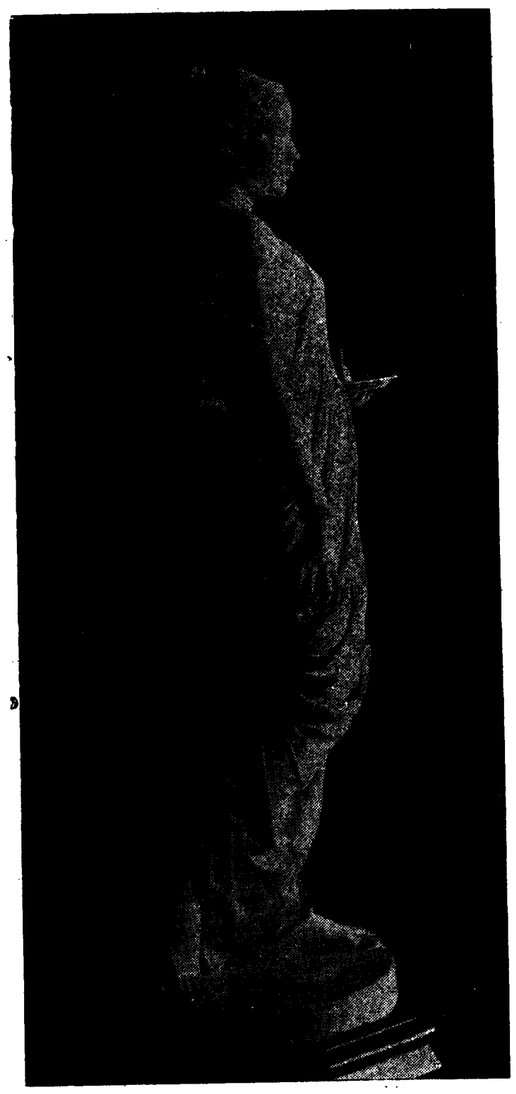

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I know of no modern statue so completely attractive to me as Mr. Mhatre's "To the Temple."—*Sir George Birdwood.*

If any one doubts whether a prophet can come out of Nazareth, let him go and see this figure of a Hindu girl going to the temple. It is probably the bare truth to say that this is the best piece of sculpture that has ever been done in India, and to any one who knows what comparatively limited opportunities this youth has had for studying sculpture, it will not appear too much to say that it is a work of genius. If any Indian chief or gentleman has a genuine desire to help a most deserving and able student and is only anxious to find some one who will do honour equally to his patron, his people, and his country, then let him give G. K. Mhatre the opportunity.—"*The Times of India.*"

Mr. Mhatre's work is an example of what Indian genius, trained in a modern environment, can achieve, notwithstanding difficulties in the way.—"*The Bombay Chronicle.*"

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AGENTS WANTED.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

WOMAN'S SCHEME FOR ECONOMY.

A SCHEME FOR MOBILISING HOUSEWIVES.

A scheme for mobilising the housewives of the country as war economists is put forward in the "New Statesman" by Mrs. Sidney Webb.

There have been many feminist movements in modern times, but Mrs. Webb's, writes the "Star," is the first attempt to run an all-women campaign to promote economy in personal expenditure. The lady is eminently qualified for her task, since she unites enthusiasm with knowledge.

BRINGING IT HOME.

Mrs. Webb asks where the £5,000,000 a day needed for the war is coming from. She would prefer taxation, abstracting from each family, rich or poor, its proportion of that gigantic sum, but as that is improbable, she wants to bring home to each individual "the consciousness of sin"—as the old revivalists used to say. In her view the mental result to be aimed at is the realisation that every pound spent on satisfying personal needs is a pound withdrawn from the service of the country.

It is useless (she writes) to make speeches which are not read, or to distribute pamphlets among people who are or who think themselves, already converted to personal economy.

QUEEN AS LEADER.

This then is Mrs. Webb's scheme: A new crusade composed and officered exclusively by women, to be presided over by the Queen as the leader of British social life.

The first step would be the sending of a Royal letter addressed by post to the housekeeping woman in every household in the land. At a time when the under-staffed G. P. O. is trying to cut down the quantity of postal matter this part of the idea will certainly cause them some dismay.

Mrs. Webb's next proposal is that the Queen should summon the peeresses and "explain to them" the need for drastically cutting down their own household expenditure, purchase of clothes, and outlay on pocket-money.

The test should be that no family should spend more than is absolutely required to keep its members in physiological health and professional efficiency. It ought to be assumed that every adult woman is usefully employed.

APPEAL TO COUNTY LADIES.

Then the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant should summon the ladies of "the County" and make a similar appeal to them. The Mayoress of each borough should summon the wives of the town councillors, manufacturers, professional men, and shopkeepers.

The districts of counties are to be covered by conferences called by the Lord-Lieutenants and the Local leaders. The trade union, co-operative, and friendly society leaders are to be invited to arrange for similar conferences of the wives of their members in each locality.

MRS. WEBB'S "DON'TS."

At all this nicely graduated series of conferences Mrs. Webb proposes that a detailed scheme shall be circulated. Here are a few of her "don'ts":—

No new clothes to be bought except such as are required for cleanliness and warmth.

No men servants to be retained other than any who may be ineligible, not merely for fighting, but also for munition-making.

No petrol to be consumed or horses employed except "on business."

No travelling to be undertaken except for health or business.

No building or redecoration of houses for personal use to be undertaken.

No purchases to be made which can be postponed.

No entertainments to be made the excuse for food of a different quality or extra service.

Gardening to be restricted to the barest minimum, apart from food production.

Alternative diets, combining economy with nourishment.

A strictly limited personal allowance for such unhealthy luxuries as alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee, which (if the individual be an abstainer) could be spent alternatively on theatres, picture palaces, newspapers, or books.

It is evident that those who have protested against the "regimentation" of the Socialist millenium will find a new justification of their prophecies in this peremptory catalogue, but that consideration naturally has no terrors for a leader of the Fabian Society. A world managed by Mr. Sidney and Mrs. Beatrice Webb would certainly be a symmetrical one, but it would be an exceedingly hard one.

CANVASSING THE LAGGARDS.

For instance, Mrs. Webb has no illusions about the next step in the woman's campaign. Her scheme of conferences would not have attracted all women, and others would have gone away unconverted. So there must be a house-to-house canvass in order to bring up the laggards, and to inquire:—

(1) Whether the necessary economies were being practised;
(2) Whether the sum saved had been invested in the War Loan; and
(3) To interview recalcitrant husbands and sons!

The reception of the canvassers who put the first two questions to the average British housewife, of whatever rank in life, would, we fear, discourage them from proceeding to their third task. We anticipate, too, that the wives of the local drapers, grocers, and other shopkeepers will not be found rallying quite so enthusiastically to the scheme as the mayoress would desire.

But the new scheme is an exceedingly interesting one, as a contribution to the intricate questions of domestic economy and of war finance. And if the world were about to be created anew, there would few better able to re-fashion it than Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. A 3

ECONOMICAL RECIPES

SOME ITALIAN DISHES.

Variety in meals can be secured by adopting some of the easily made and tasty Continental dishes. Below are given two Italian recipes described in "Leaves from our Tuscan Kitchen," by Janet Ross. Another method of treating fish is also given, and there is a recipe for plum pudding without eggs.

BEANS (HARICOTS) "ALLA ROMANA."

Cook the beans in an earthen pot insalted water and let them drain. Meanwhile cut three onions into small pieces, stew them in an earthen pan until they are browned, then add the beans, with pepper, grated nutmeg, minced anchovies passed through a sieve, and some broth. Fry all together, and when the beans have absorbed all the liquid squeeze the juice of a lemon over them and serve hot at once.

CROUTONS "ALLA PROVATURA."

Cut some pieces of bread about 2in. square and ½in. thick. Carefully clean some salted anchovies, scraping off the skin and taking out the bones. Cut some slices of Gruyere, or any soft cheese, rather smaller than the squares of bread. Have six skewers of wood and on each place first a square of bread, then a slice of cheese, then a piece of anchovy. Use five squares of bread for each skewer, pushing them close together with the cheese and anchovy between. In a fireproof dish put three or four ounces of melted butter, dip the croutons in the dish until well buttered all round, and place them in the oven in the dish, turning them occasionally. They must be slightly browned, but not cooked hard.

SKATE FRICASSEE.

For Skate Fricasses (white) you require 1lb. of fish, ½ pint of water, ½ pint of milk, mace, nutmeg, sweet herbs, 1oz. of butter, 1oz. of flour, teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cut up the fish in nice pieces and boil for a few minutes (about 5 minutes) in ½ pint of water, with a blade of mace, a bunch of sweet herbs, a little nutmeg, and a little salt. Take out the herbs and the mace, add ½ pint of milk, and the butter and flour worked together; stir till the flour is cooked. Add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and serve.

PLUM PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.

Take ½lb. each of flour and suet, ½lb. each of brown sugar, carrots, potatoes, 6 oz. each of currants, raisins, 1oz. each of candied peel and citron, 1 tablespoonful treacle, a walnut of lard, 1 teaspoonful vinegar, ½ teaspoonful carbonate of soda.

Rub lard in flour, add sugar, suet (coarsely chopped or cut), peel, and raisins, mix well; slice raw potato and carrot and put through a mincing machine with the curdants. Stir in all the ingredients except soda and let stand all night. Add no liquid or it will be spoiled, the vegetables yield sufficient moisture. Next morning beat thoroughly, sprinkling in the carbonate of soda. Put quickly into basin about three-quarters full to allow mixture room to swell. Steam five hours, the water to come three-quarters way up the basin. Add more boiling water as required. Sufficient for six or seven persons.

A grease-proof or butter paper under the pudding cloth will help keep the goodness in and the water out. All suet puddings are lighter if a little lard is robbed in, otherwise the flour hardens before the suet has time to penetrate. To prepare the basin, run warm butter round a cold basin, and when set add a little honey to brown the outside of pudding. A little acid, such as vinegar or lemon juice, should be added to all puddings and cakes made with carbonate of soda, as this prevents the soda being tasted.

When steaming puddings place a wad of paper or a pudding cloth beneath the basin to save the saucepan getting burnt.

BRAINS V. CHARACTER.

"The resolution of the Headmasters' Conference," writes Geraldine E. Hodgson in "The Times," "is in close accordance with the present-day exaltation of brains above character.

"Even if the country benefited materially by this strange method of saving brains, what of the effect of such action on the country's *moral*, what on the possessor of brains if he could be brought to say, "let the stupid be food for the guns"?

"We need not go to a hypothetical Second Lieutenant Tennyson: there is Rupert Brooke. I think the universal judgment will be that the stimulus of the unselfish laying-down of that life was incomparably more valuable to the world than any poetry he might have written in some sheltered corner could be. Not because poetry is not a priceless possession, but because it shows itself supremely in gallant, selfless death."

The death is reported on the 22nd instant at Lahore of Mr. S. S. Corrigan, who was the Superintendent of the office of the Directors of Canals, the Punjab, from 1857 to 1884 when he retired. The deceased, who was one of the oldest inhabitants of the station, was born in the reign of King-George IV and was one of the pioneers of the volunteer movement in the Punjab.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad Better try Kasagra which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D 4

AN ORNAMENTAL "TOPPER."

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Of black velvet, with a tall quill, made of the same material, rising from under a paste buckle in the front.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

HOME-MADE CAKES.

The amateur cook, always likes to try her skill at novelties, observes a writes in the "Daily Telegraph." They afford the utmost satisfaction, both in their artistic appearance and in the results of good handling. For the cakemaker must have light hands; she must know how to beat up eggs and butter thoroughly until the mixture is as smooth as cream, and she must have acquired a technical knowledge of the art of firing.

Cakes are recognised as requiring a goodly number of eggs. This year substitutes have had to be found, and many of the home confectioners are trying their best to make attractive cakes which contain just as little butter and as few eggs as possible. There are various rising mediums, and there are butter substitutes for the choice of individual taste. Whenever recipes are shorn of their full complement of butter and eggs the cook must remember that her cakes will not keep as well as those which have the necessary basis.

SCONES AND HONEY CAKES.

Useful is a knowledge of the best way of making scones, for these, freshly baked, split open, and buttered or spread with honey or jam, are hard to beat. If the following instructions are exactly studied the scones will be delicious: Take one breakfast cupful of the finest sifted flour, half-teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, same of cream of tartar, half-teaspoonful of salt, small piece of butter crumbled amongst the dry ingredients, buttermilk, sour or thick milk, or a little sour cream. Knead about half-inch thick, and cut in rounds with a cutter or a teacup. Bake ten to fifteen minutes in a very hot oven. Serve in a nicely-folded napkin after buttering.

In every case flour must be of good quality, dry and sifted. There is no profit in using poor or cheap butter, which is apt to have a taste; far better take a first-class substitute. Honey cakes are easily made, but must be eaten fresh. Take 6oz. of flour, two tablespoonfuls of honey, quarter-pint of sour cream, 2oz. castor sugar, a small teaspoonful of good baking powder. Cream the sugar and butter, add the honey, previously slightly warmed, and beat well. Stir in the flour and, last of all, lightly stir in the baking powder, pour the mixture into a butter tin or madeleine moulds, and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Madeleines are always welcomed, and the mixture may be turned into the basis of all sorts of good things. The recipe for Madeira cake, is a delight to the clever worker in cake dough; for it can be adapted in many different ways. So far as eggs are concerned, the cook must understand that nothing equals a mixture into which good eggs in considerable numbers have been put. By leaving out one or two eggs she gets good enough results, but she must not expect the dainty to be as rich and delicate, nor must she look upon it as a "housekeeping" cake, that is, one which can be put into a tin and cut satisfactorily every day until it is finished.

INTRODUCING VARIETY.

Ground rice cake will be found very tasty and nice and does not take so many eggs as the Madeira dough. Madeira, however, is always acceptable, and variations can be made on it. The addition of carraway seeds, for instance, a few raisins stirred in, some currants, preserved cherries or ginger all alter its appearance. Then flavouring make a difference. Vanilla, lemon, any fruit essence, orange help to change. The cake itself after it is fired can be iced. It can be sliced very carefully and neatly right round and almond icing put in between each layer; jam may be inserted, marmalade, chocolate icing, buttered chocolate, or chopped nuts of any kind put into creamed butter. Raw bananas, mashed up with a silver fork, tokeep the colour, form a novel and delicious mixture, with cream as a layer, and the cake should be covered with a thin icing composed of warm water and enough sugar to get the necessary consistency. Changes in colour may be made. Icing may be white, pink,

Reproduced from the "Daily Mail."

Afternoon frock of dull saffron taffetas and chiffon with embroideries in steel. Skunk fur.

or, in the case of banana mixture, a soft yellow.

MADEIRA CAKE.

Beat in a basin 6oz. of butter or other suitable fat (margarine or dripping), together with 8oz. of castor sugar, till quite white and cream-like; then stir in one by one five eggs. Stir in lightly 12oz. of sifted flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder, also a little milk if the mixture is found to be too stiff. Pour the mixture into a greased and paper-lined cake tin, put two or three slices of citron peel on top, and bake in a moderately heated oven for about 1½ hour. When baked, place the cake on a sieve to cool.

GROUND RICE CAKE.

Cream 5oz. of butter or other suitable fat with 6oz. of castor sugar till white; beat in three eggs one at a time, then stir in lightly 5oz. of ground rice, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Put the mixture into a greased and paper-lined cake tin, and bake it in a moderately heated oven for about one hour, till firm to the touch. Turn the cake on to a sieve to cool.

BANANA LAYER CAKE.

Put into a mixing basin the yolks of three eggs, with 3oz. of castor sugar. When creamy, stir in 2oz. of sifted flour and 1oz. of cornflour, also 1oz. of oiled butter and the whisked whites of the eggs. Pour the mixture into a shallow cake tin or sponge sandwich tin, previously buttered, and bake in a moderately heated oven for about twenty minutes. Take out the cake, and place it on a sieve or wire tray to cool; then slit it carefully in half, spread the cut sides of the cake with a mixture consisting of whipped cream, sweetened with sugar and flavoured with a little grated lemon rind, and two or three tablespoonfuls of banana pulp. Next put some thin round slices of banana upon the cream on one half of the cake, place on the other half of cake, then close the whole with transparent or thin royal icing. Decorate the top with a few glace cherries and slices of banana, the latter having been previously dipped in well-reduced syrup so as to coat the fruit.

Cakes without eggs will be wanted this year for the large slices enjoyed by the children home from school. In home recipes vinegar and baking soda are used for rising purposes. The mixture yields the same lightness as eggs and baking powder by producing a similar gas. All such preparations of spongy texture must be eaten fresh, and are excellent if made of a morning in readiness for afternoon tea. Shortbread is very easily made, and the following recipe is one in constant use by experts. Needless to say, the butter may be mixed with a substitute, but the effect is lost if the proportions are diminished. Take 1lb. of finest sifted flour, ½lb. butter, ½lb. castor sugar, 3oz. ground rice. Work the butter and sugar together, then work in the flour, using the hand for kneading very lightly, add the rice, and get the mixture smooth and pliable. It is a good plan to work in a rather warm atmosphere, but not a hot kitchen, as the butter will oil and not cream. Form the dough into rounds or squares as desired. Bake in a hot oven.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.

Sift half a pound of flour and mix with a pinch of salt. Put into a mixing basin 4oz. of butter or beef dripping and 4oz. of castor sugar, and work both to a cream-like texture, with a wooden spoon; then stir in the flour. Next clean 6oz. of currants or a similar quantity of sultanas or raisins. Add these to the creamed fat and sugar, also half a teaspoonful of mixed spice and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Mix all well together. Last of all dissolve half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in half a gill of milk, stir this quickly into the above ingredients, and when well mixed put the dough into a well-greased cake tin, and bake in a moderately heated oven for about fifty to sixty minutes.

SOME GENERAL HINTS.

Always the greatest care must be taken to keep everything concerned with cake-making spick and span. There must be no odd flour left to get on the cakes, tins must be well buttered or greased beforehand, and those for cakes that require some time to cook must be lined with white paper between the greased tin and the dough. In pouring a cake into the tin see that it does not reach to the top else, when the mixture rises, it will overflow and look unsightly. A spoon should just be turned round in the centre of a Madeira to allow the mixture to spread.

Firing is often a difficulty to the beginner. Light cakes should be put into an oven of 250deg. Fahrenheit; fruit wants 300deg. If the oven is too hot the dough gets cooked on the outside long before the inside is ready, and the result is rather disastrous. If it is not hot enough the mixture falls and gets sodden; then nothing will ever bring it back to the proper consistency. Cooks who have no thermometer can judge by putting their hand into the oven. If the heat cannot be endured that corresponds to a hot oven; if tolerable for an instant it is about right for moderate. A hot oven browns a dash of flour put into it at once, while a moderate takes the flash of a second to get that effect. Beating must always be done steadily and regularly, and it is a good plan to put a little flour between the addition of egg. After cooking no cake should ever be laid at once on a table or dish. It must be turned out of the baking tin and laid on a rack or sieve. Madeira cakes should be allowed to cool in the tin in which they are baked, and they also keep best in that until they are to be

THE SHELL-WOMEN OF FRANCE.

HEROIC SOLDIER'S WIFE.

"The people of France realise that they are at war."

This is the first conclusion arived at by the mission appointed by Lord Murray, Director-General of Labour Recruiting, to investigate the enormous increase in France's production of munitions. Other general conclusions, summarised in the report of the mission are:—

The one idea in the mind of all is to bring the war to a successful issue.

The spirit which dominates the nation has prevented difficulties arising in the manufacture of war material.

Loss of time is practically negligible.

No trade union restrictions exist at the moment.

Everything is done to increase production.

No limitation of profits exists and no question in this respect has been raised by the workpeople.

The manner in which the employers in France have been able to acquire machinery, and the initiative and energy displayed by them are beyond all praise.

It appears to the mission that the increase of production in France is due to one cause and one only, and that is the patriotic enthusiasm which exists there.

WOMEN EQUAL TO MEN.

The mission, which consisted of Messrs. J. T. Brownlie, chairman of the Amalgamater Society of Engineers; Alexander Duckham (Minister of Munitions); D. J. Shackleton (Labour Advisor, Ministry of Munitions), and Allan M. Smith secretary of the Engineering Employers' Federation, commenced its investigations on November 30, and visited twenty-three munitions establishments in various parts of France. Practically all the factories run day and night, states the report. On the day shift the hours are 6 or 7 a.m. till 6 or 7 p.m., with a break averaging an hour and a half at noon. The night shifts work 10 hours, workers taking their meals at the machines, which are rarely stopped. There is no holiday on Saturday, but in some cases Sunday work ceases at noon.

Women, of whom many thousands are employed, work the same hours as men, and the report mentions the opinion in the French factories that their output on small work equals, and in some cases excels, that of men, while in the case of heavier work, within certain limits, women are of practically the same value as men.

A feature of the French system is the fostering of the small producer for machine operations. Of these there are about 1,800 in the Paris district. Many small shops are manned by various members of a family and work day and night shifts.

NO STRIKE SINCE THE WAR.

"In one case visited, for example, the day shift was superintended by the father and daughter and the night shift by the mother and son. Although the shop was of meagre proportions and the equipment poor, very satisfactory output was affected, due no doubt to the spirit which dominated everyone employed in it.

"In another case, a very small shop, the work had been superintended by the wife of the owner, who was serving in the army. The woman worked herself to death and the husband was ordered back from the army to continue the work she had been doing.

No factories have been subsidised by the Government, nor have loans of any kind been made to the owners. Workers are practically all paid piece rates. The premium bonus system is unknown.

The production of unskilled male and female labour has not presented the difficulties experienced in this country. Not a single strike has taken place since the commencement of hostilities.

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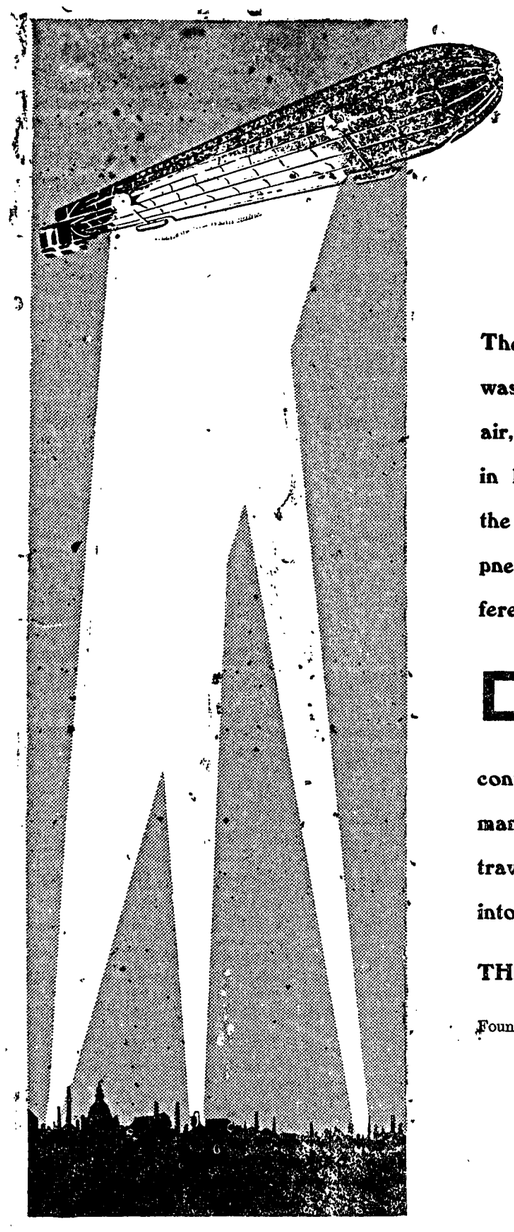

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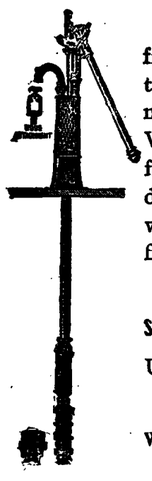

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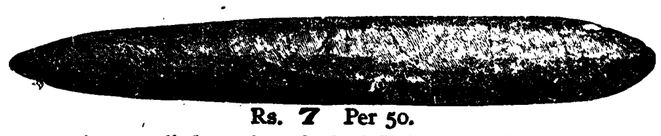

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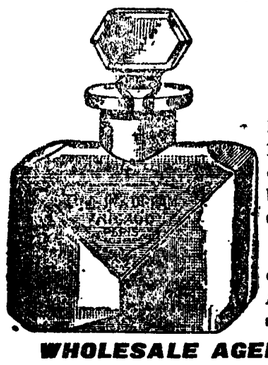

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